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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 101 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Khan Of Kalat Installed

VICEROY IN BALUCHISTAN

QUETTA, Apr. 26.

The installation durbar of the Khan of Kalat was held this morning at the race course. The occasion was, in the words of the Viceroy unique in the annals of Baluchistan. About 800 debris from all parts of Baluchistan attended. The race course grounds presented gala appearance with beautiful arches and beflagged shamianas.

The following is the Viceroy's speech at the installation of the Khan of Kalat to-day:—

"Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, it is a very great pleasure to me to be present here to-day and to have this opportunity of making first-hand acquaintance with the Province and people of Baluchistan. I wish to assure Your Highness and you, Sardars and Darbaris, that my presence is an earnest of the sincere interest which I take in all your affairs. The occasion on which we meet is one which may fairly be described as unique in the annals of Baluchistan.

MAN OF RIPE AGE AND LONG EXPERIENCE.

It is the first time that a Viceroy has arrived at Quetta by air and it is also the first time that a Viceroy has installed a Khan of Kalat. In electing Your Highness to be Wali of Kalat and Khan of the Brahti Confederacy, the Sardars have made, I am convinced a wise choice. Your Highness is, if I may say so, a man of ripe age and long experience of men and affairs, and you have gained the respect and affection of the people of Baluchistan by your services to them and to the British Government and by the part you have played in the public life of the Province during the past forty years. The Kalat State in its political shape and organisation differs radically from all the other states of the Indian Empire. It is a confederacy of Nomad Tribes akin rather to the Khanates of Central Asia and the Emirates of Arabia than to the compact Principalities of India.

TRIBAL LAW.

The British Government have from the outset acknowledged the peculiar constitution of the Kalat State and have endeavoured to preserve its ancient tribal organisation and the customary law, which holds sway and binds it together. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere satisfaction that Your Highness' succession was unanimously approved by the Baluch Sardars as well as those of the Barhui Confederacy in a constitutional manner and in accordance with ancient custom.

The recent enlargement of the Council of State indicates that Kalat is moving with the times and sharing in the general advance of the Asiatic peoples from autocratic to constitutional Government. In this enlarged Council, Your Highness has an instrument ready to hand, which will enable you to secure the best advice on affairs of State and maintain close touch with your subjects, an instrument of which I counsel you to take the fullest advantage. The finances of your State have long since been properly organised with a regular budget and a civil list. The administration of the Niabat lands is carried on by your Wazir-I-Azam assisted by competent officials. From the reports which I have received, I feel assured that you will fully discharge this trust with justice and good-will to all your subjects and with honour to yourself.

The State of Kalat covers a wide extent of territory and by itself far exceeds in area all the other component elements which go to make up Baluchistan. So the well-being of Baluchistan is as a whole in large measure dependent upon the Kalat State.

If that State is weakened by internal dissensions or disorganisation by misrule or oppression, wide-spread repercussions on the rest of Baluchistan are bound to result, and no man can tell where the mischief will end. Your Highness' responsibility and the responsibility of your State Council are, therefore, very great.

WATCHFUL GUARD OF BRITISH.

A Frontier State has its peculiar problems and difficulties and every ruler must expect to face times of trouble and anxiety, if unhappily such times should come Your Highness may always count on the advice and assistance of my officers and you may rest assured that I myself will always maintain a watchful and unfailing interest in the affairs of your State.

In conclusion it is my privilege to offer Your Highness my congratulations on being installed in the seat of your ancestors.—A. P.

When the Viceroy had finished his address Khillat from the Government of India was placed before H. H. Khan of Kalat. Kalat Khan's officials removed it with the exception of "sarpech." His Excellency himself fastened the "sarpech" to the Khan's turban announcing Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan as the recognised Khan of Kalat.

The Foreign Secretary recited Khan's full titles. Flourishes of trumpets were sounded and a salute of 19 guns was fired. The Guard of Honour gave a royal salute and nine aeroplanes flew past.

The Sardars of Kalat State now made opeisance to His Highness after which an address of His Highness was read by his Prime Minister Mr. Gulmahomed Khan in the course of which he said:—

May I begin by offering Your Excellencies on behalf of my Sardars, my people and myself the most cordial welcome on this auspicious, and as you rightly describe it unique occasion. I need hardly remind Your Excellency that in the past Kalat has been second to no State in its devotion and loyalty to the paramount power and with perfect confidence I assure you that in the future also my State and its brave sons will ever be true to their past traditions. Your Excellency is well aware that the constitution of Kalat State is of ancient and historic origin.

My one ambition in taking on my shoulders responsibility of Khanate is to walk in the footsteps of my great ancestor and, so far as possible, in the spite of great changes which have taken place in the world, to make Kalat State no less prosperous, contented and renowned than it was in his day. With this end in view I as sure Your Excellency that I shall do all in my power to promote welfare and dignity of my Sardars on which depend my own.

I think I may claim to have learnt during my long life something of cross currents of political thought and progress in this changing world. Your Excellency may rest assured that such knowledge of men and affairs as I possess will be utilised towards strengthening the indissoluble ties of traditional friendship and devotion which bind Kalat State to the British Crown as well as in promoting the best interests of my people.—A. P.

Repudiation Of Anglo-Irish Treaty

Interpretation Of Bill In Irish Dail

THOMAS MAKES DECLARATION IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, April 26.

Important development in the Free State Oath controversy was announced by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons to-day.

Repudiation Of Treaty

He declared: "The examination of the Bill introduced in the Dail last week shows that it is designed not merely to remove the Oath but repeal section two of the Free State Constitution providing that Anglo-Irish Treaty shall have the force of law and any amendment of the Constitution affecting the Treaty shall be held void.

The Imperative Bill also amends Article 15 of Constitution to enable amendments of constitution without necessary regard to the terms of the Treaty."

Thomas' Comments

Mr. Thomas commented: "The text of the Bill confirms the general view of his despatch to the President De Valera on 19th April that the Bill constitutes the repudiation of Anglo-Irish Settlement"—Reuter

Fate Of Prussian Cabinet Hangs In Balance

WILL IT RESIGN OR BE THROWN OUT?

Centre Party's Attitude Towards Nazis Uncertain

LONDON, April 25.

Berlin.—The present Prussian Cabinet's term of office expires on 20th May, and in view of the result of the election it is anticipated that it will resign rather than be thrown out, on a no-confidence vote in the Diet.

PRESENT CABINET TO CARRY ON?

Even then, however, it must carry on until a new Cabinet is formed and in consequence of the anticipated difficulties in getting a new Minister on foot, it is quite probable that Dr. Braun (Premier) and Dr. Severing (Minister of Interior) will continue to rule Prussia for some time as heads of the Provisional Government.

NAZIS AND CENTRE PARTY.

It is not likely to be known, until the new Diet meets in June, whether Nazis will be able to count upon the assistance, or at least the benevolent neutrality, of the Centre Party. This appears to be their only possibility of getting into power.—Reuter's Special.

PENALTY FOR HOLDING MEETING

Frontier Village To Pay Fine

UNDER EMERGENCY POWER ORDINANCE

PESHAWAR, April 26.

For acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of Law and Order by holding an illegal meeting near Lundwhawar, fine of Rs. 350 has been imposed on Shabarkhel Kandi village (Peshawar) under section 26(1) of North West Frontier Province Emergency Powers Ordinance No. 1 of 1931.

His Excellency the Governor returned to Peshawar to-day.—A. P.

Lawrence Statue Under Police Guard

LAHORE, April 26.

The four Sikhs who damaged Lawrence Statue on Sunday are inhabitants of Kapurthala State.

Two policemen are guarding the Lawrence Statue day and night since Sunday.—A. P.

CONVICTION UNDER SARDA ACT

Two Persons Fined At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

The District Magistrate disposed of the first case under the Sarda Act in Ahmedabad to-day when he fined Kansara Ujamlal Rs. 250 for marrying a minor girl aged about 12 years and Kansara Khushra, the father of the girl Rs. 100. Both the accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.—A. P.

No New Constitution For Two Years

BRITISH CABINET'S INDIAN POLICY

(See Page 12)

DRAFT REPORT READY

Franchise Committee Checking Figures

SIMLA, April 26.

A change in the Franchise Committee's plans is announced to-day. Apparently, the Committee have completed the draft of the whole Report; but such a quantity of detailed work has yet to be done, particularly with regard to the checking of statistics, that Parliamentary members have decided to postpone their departure for England until the beginning of next week, instead of leaving Bombay by s.s. "Strathaired" on Saturday next.

It is believed that the Report will probably be signed on Sunday and if this is so, the change probably make no difference in the date of publication, since the Report, of course, cannot in any case be released until after it has been submitted to the Prime Minister.—A.P.

COMMISSIONER CONGRATULATED ON ESCAPE

SIMLA, April 23.

Enquiries in official circles here confirm the report of the Ajmere outrage. It is stated that four shots were fired but all missed.

The Government of India have sent a message of congratulation to Mr. Gibson, Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on his providential escape and also appreciated the gallant service of the police inspector.

The Viceroy who is now in Quetta has also been informed of the outrage.—A.P.

24 PERSONS CONVICTED IN ALLAHABAD

Sequel To Procession Ending In Police Firing

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Thirty-nine persons were charged before the City Magistrate of Allahabad with taking part in Congress procession on 9th April which ended in police firing. Mr. A. K. Dutt who was leading the procession was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or six months' further imprisonment and Mussamat Kusumani Devi was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or three months more imprisonment.

Twenty-two others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Congress Demonstration On Chowpatty Sands

GIRGAUM DICTATOR AND TWO RED SHIRTS ARRESTED

A Congress demonstration on Chaupatty sands on Tuesday evening culminated in the arrest of a Maratha, the 'Dictator' of the Girgaum Ward Congress Committee and two Red Shirts.

The 'Dictator' and his colleagues who attracted a large crowd round them could indulge in demonstrations for some time as the police were conspicuous by their absence.

LOADED WITH GARLANDS.

The 'Dictator', who was heavily loaded with garlands and carried a tri-colour national flag, appeared on the Chaupatty sands opposite the Wilson College a little after 6 p.m. He was accompanied by two Red Shirts who also carried national flags. Their presence attracted a large crowd round them who cheered them and raised national slogans. The 'Dictator' addressed the gathering for a few minutes and after waiting for the police for a while left the place in a procession.

PROCESSION ON WAY TO GIRGAUM.

The procession was headed by the 'Dictator' and the two Red Shirts. The processionists carried national flags and shouted the usual national slogans. Crossing the Sandhurst Bridge they slowly wended their way into Girgaum, but after proceeding a little further than the Portuguese Church they turned back and entered into Girgaum Back Road. When they reached the Maharbavdi Police Station they were stopped by the police who put the 'Dictator' and the two Red Shirts under arrest and dispersed the crowd that followed them.

25TH EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

One Year's S. I. And Fine

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The twenty-fifth Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C. along with two volunteers, who were arrested last evening at Chaupatty for attempting to hold a meeting, were convicted to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The first three accused, who were the President and two secretaries of the 25th Emergency Council were charged with assisting and managing the operations of an unlawful association under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act while the fourth and the fifth accused, two volunteers, with assisting only.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings.

Inspector Forster, attached to the Gamdevi Police Station, in his evidence stated that he had gone to Chaupatti with a police party at about 6 p.m. Over 1,000 people had collected there to witness the demonstration announced to be held. The first two accused came there at 6-15 p.m. and attempted to address a meeting held opposite the Wilson College. When they began to read something from the papers in their hands purported to be the Delhi Congress resolutions written in red pencil, they were put under arrest. Three more persons were arrested and the crowd was dispersed.

The magistrate, on the evidence before him, convicted all the accused and sentenced the first accused (president) to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default three months' further imprisonment. He sentenced the two secretaries to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months more. One of the volunteers was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment while the other a Juvenile was remanded till May 2 to ascertain his age.

A newsboy, who was arrested at Gohari Moholla on Monday evening, while selling Congress bulletins, was convicted by the same magistrate and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Dr' CHOITHRAM SERVED WITH POLICE ORDER

Not Permitted To Leave Bombay

Dr. Choithram, the Sind leader, who has been in Bombay for reasons of health has been served with a notice by the Commissioner of Police not to leave Bombay without his permission.

Parel Worker E-P-Oed.

A prominent Congress worker of Parel was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on Tuesday.

"PRABHAT" REPORTER JAILED FOR 18 MONTHS

Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence awarded by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, Bombay on Monday to a reporter of the "Prabhat" a local Marathi daily.

The accused was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance II for disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner of Bombay. The prosecution case was that the accused who was detained for some time in the Byculla House of Correction under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released on February 16. He was then served with an order of the Police Commissioner asking him among other things to report himself to the police every day and not to leave Bombay. The accused left Bombay and it was alleged took part in Congress activities at Venguria in Ratnagiri district where he was arrested on April 17. He was then brought down to Bombay.

The Magistrate convicted the accused for breach of the Police Commissioner's order and sentenced him to 18 months' hard labour.

ILLEGAL MEETING AND PROCESSION

Fifteen Persons Sentenced At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Fifteen persons including eight women were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, in connection with the illegal procession and meeting yesterday.—A. P.

Ordinance News In Brief

Belgaum, Apr. 24.—Mr. A. C. Saldanha, First Class City Magistrate, Belgaum, convicted this afternoon two persons under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced each to four months rigorous imprisonment for participating in a Congress flag salutation ceremony on Sunday last.

* * *

Another person was convicted under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act for distributing unauthorised news-sheets and sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment.

* * *

A man was wanted by the Athni police for alleged breach of parole has it is learnt been arrested at Ankola and been removed to Athni for trial.—A. P.

Ratnagiri, Apr. 24.—The son of the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee President and two others were arrested at Sangmeshwar, and have been brought here. They were arrested while distributing unauthorised newssheets.

* * *

Congress bulletins are seen posted on a number of lamp-posts in Ratnagiri city. Police enquiries are in progress.—A. P.

Guests Of Parliament

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM ENTERTAINED

BALDWIN REVIVES HAPPY MEMORIES

LONDON, April 25.

In the words of their captain "the youngest team ever toured England" Indian cricketers who are now eagerly awaiting the opening of the English cricket season were entertained at luncheon by the House of Lords and the House of Commons cricket team in the House of Lords to-day.

The Indians were welcomed by Mr. Baldwin who proposing the health of the visitors declared "If you love cricket it does not matter whether you are first class or third. I represent the largest class. When I used to play I was a very strong and active rabbit. If there were not someone sitting in the pavilion to cheer it will be a sad day for batsmen who make centuries."

Mr. Baldwin paid a happy tribute to the prowess of "Ranji" and said that some of the happiest moments of his life were spent in watching him, for there never had been a batsman quite like him. But Mr. Baldwin was glad to think that "Ranji" had a worthy successor in Duleepsinhji. Mr. Baldwin, concluded by wishing the visitors the best of luck and hoped that they would have a hard and dry summer.

The Maharaja of Porbundhar, Captain of the Indian cricketers, replying remarked that it was difficult to estimate the team's prospects and assured the audience that whatever be the result of their matches they would play the game both on the field and off. He believed that also would further cement bonds of unity and friendship between India and Britain.

Lord Fobysham, Lord Tennyson, Lord Eustace Percy, and Sir Samuel Hoare were among the members of both the Houses of Parliament present.—Reuter.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SASTRI & REDDY

Madras Corporation Adjourns

MADRAS, April 26.

Rt. Hon'ble Sastri and Sir K. V. Reddy were presented with civic address this evening. The function took place in the Council Chamber of the Madras Corporation which was fully crowded. The addresses recounted their distinguished services. Mr. Sastri and Sir K. V. Reddy made suitable replies.

When the Corporation met after presentation of civic addresses Mr. Ranglah Naidu moved adjournment motion to protest against the imprisonment of Mrs. Naidu and arrest of Pandit Malaviya.

The President ruled out the motion on the ground that the wording of the motion was contrary to rules of the House which laid down that specific reasons should not be given in adjournment motions.

On the motion of another member who moved adjournment motion without specifying reasons, the Corporation adjourned.

STOP PRESS

MORE ABOUT AJMERE OUTRAGE.

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Further details of the murderous attack on Mr. E. C. Gibson at Ajmere show that Ramchander Bapat, the assailant was loitering near the Police Superintendent's office for some time. The house of Bapat was searched after the occurrence and nineteen empty cartridges were discovered.

Congratulatory messages are pouring in from all sides.

Inspector Syed Ahmad who effected the arrest has been promoted to first grade.

A large representative public meeting at the Town Hall with Mr. Harbilas Sarda M.L.A. as Chairman condemned the outrage and congratulated Mr. Gibson on his escape.—A.P.

INDIA OFFICE VOTE.

LONDON, April 26.

India Office vote will be debated in the House of Commons on 29th April.—Reuter.

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A R7101.

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A R7100.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL and TEACHERS for a Gujarati Primary School and a High School to be started by the ANDHERI EDUCATION SOCIETY at ANDHERI from June next. Apply with testimonials stating previous experience and salary expected to the PRESIDENT, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED—MANAGING CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Only graduates and LL. B.'s need apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 1500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7089

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Sub-Engineer: Overseer courses by correspondence. All-India Engineering College. (Registered by Government), Sukkur, Sind.
A R 7014

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL ORGANISERS for Bombay City and Lower Gujarat for the People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. Apply MANAGER, 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R6970

WANTED for OVERSEAS—Competent STENOGRAPHERS STATION Masters. Telegraphists, Mechanical Engineers, Switch-Board Attendants, Spring-Smiths Turners and General and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road.
A R 7009

REQUIRED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS, specially conversant with land-scape gardening. Botany, flowers and the laying out of gardens. Salary—between 300/- and 1,000/- according to qualifications. Previous applications received not satisfactory. Apply immediately with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Rai Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4810.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY thoroughly experienced six FITTERS, two MOULDERS, one BRAZER, one PAINTER for Recognized Bombay Workshop, also DECCAN ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 50. Apply DABOO, Fourth Floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R7105

WANTED—ORGANISER on Rs. 150 to 350 to organise Agency for the sale of tea leaf and dust loose or packed of the Ratnajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with stamps to JARDINE & CO., 9, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.
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APPLICATIONS, with copies of testimonials and photographs taken within the last 6 months, are invited upto the 30th of April, 1932, for the post of Superintendent of Fire Brigade, Delhi Municipality.

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Pay acceptable to be stated. Free quarters and Uniform. Provident Fund.

Accepted candidates shall have to undertake any other work of Engineering nature allotted to him.

(Sd.) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer.
Town Hall, Delhi.
The 21st April, 1932.
4823

NOTICE.

THE NEW PACHORA MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above company convened on the 25th April 1932, at Mr. Mathradas Goculdas' Bungalow, Chowpatty, Bombay for confirming as a Special Resolution the Extra Ordinary Resolution passed on the 9th April, 1932, has for want of Quorum been adjourned to Saturday the 30th April, 1932, and such Adjourned Meeting will be held at the same place at 11-5 a.m. (S.T.) on that day.

MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.
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4833.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts due to SENAJI SEVAJI, late of Bombay and Khiwandi Hindu Inhabitant by Caste a Jain Bania, residing at the time of his death at Khiwandi in the native State at Jodhpur. Deceased.

GULABCHAND SENAJI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, adopted son of the said Senaji Sevaji, residing at No. 118, Kumbharwada 1st Gulli, Null Bazar, outside the Fort ... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
The 18th day of April, 1932.
Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4834.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JETHABHAI KALLIANJI and VITHALDAS NARANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the Mortgagees of an Indenture of mortgage, dated 26th August, 1927, and made between Shavksha Muncherji Nanabhai Mistri, and Bai Mithibai, daughter of Muncherji Nanabhai Mistry of the one part and the said Jethabhai Kallianji and Vithaldas Naranji of the other part under the power of sale reserved to them under the said Indenture of Mortgage have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 11-D, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dady Seth Chowpathy Estate, Walkeshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Old No. 323 and others, New No. 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 7297 and Cadastral Survey No. 303, Malabar Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2477 (7) and formerly bearing Street No. 401, but now Street Nos. 28-30 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bhikhabhai Khimchand; on or towards the West by the property of Kondaji Pandurang Khandke; on or towards the North by the other property of the Dadyseth Chowpathy Estate and belonging to the Trustees of the said Estate and on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road; and which said piece of land is now known as Plot No. 3 of the Dadyseth Chowpathy Estate.

Bombay, Dated this 26th day of April, 1932.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4831.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar High Court Original Side, Calcutta on FRIDAY, the 17th day of June, 1932, at 12 o'clock noon at his sale-room in the Court House in execution of the Decree made in Suit No. 203 of 1905 and pursuant to the Order made in the said suit on the 3rd March, 1931. All that the valuable Mining Rights in Gold, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Phospheretic Ore, Refractory Ores and other Minerals in and over the Estate Dhalbhum also known as Pergannah Ghatshilla partly within the District of Singbhum in the Province of Bihar and Orissa partly within District Midnapur in the Province of Bengal (India) measuring more or less 1100 sq. miles.

For particulars apply to the REGISTRAR or to Mr. J. M. Chaudhuri Attorney-at-Law of No. 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta, 8th April 1932.
(Sd.) MAURICE REMFRY
Registrar.
(Sd.) J. M. CHAUDHURI,
Attorney for the Creditor having conduct of the sale.
4823.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 36 of 1932.

Re: MORARJI RANCHHODDAS SUPPAT of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, Main Road, Bombay No. 4, Formerly doing business as a dealer in Motor and Motor Accessories in the name of the Advance Suppat Motor Company, at Lamington Road, till the end of 1926 and since then Unemployed: ... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd August, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 23rd day of April 1932.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4820

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 246 of 1932.

Re: HORMASJI SORABJI DUBASH of Bombay, Parsi, Inhabitant, residing at Cadell Road, Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay: .. A Debtor.

Ex parte: Messrs BHAWANJI KESHOWJI & Co., a firm .. .. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 20th day of April, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 22nd day of April 1932.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
4832.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF 540 BAGS OF MOWHA CAKES, 1 CASE OF SULPHUR AND OTHER UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th April, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

180, 180 and 180—540 BAGS of MOWHA CAKES (Belanganj to Wadi Bunder, Invoice Nos. 396 to 398 of 22|7|31 respectively).

1 CASE OF SULPHUR (Wadi Bunder to Itwari R|R No. 3050|96 of 2|2).

Bags of cotton, cottonseed, tillseed hirda, wheat, rice, dali, toor, juwari, gram, linseed, turmeric, castor seed, groundnut seed, leather pickers, charcoal, yellow earth, mendi powder and sweeping grain, cases of soap, shoes, tiles, distilled water, machinery, crackers, slate pencils, empty tins, luggage, glass sheets and looking glass, bundles of jogree, gunny bags, hemp ropes, books and bidi leaves, baskets of glass bangles, packages of furniture, plough parts and grinding stones, iron almyrah, chairs, bars and sheets, bamboos, empty wooden cases and wooden and iron casks, one cask of oil condemned tarpaulins and various other articles, etc.

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 7th May, 1932, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO RAJAS, MAHARAJAS AND MOTOR CAR BUYERS.

Sale of a specially built Daimler motor car at the Bombay Motor Car Coy. Show-room at Apollo Bunder on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.):—One special 65 H.P. 6 Cylinder Daimler Car, super sports 4 seater, concealed hood, dicky seat with special fittings and wash and toilet arrangements, seats fold up to form a bed tilting and revolving in superfine Morocco blue upholstery; and the car was specially designed by best body builders in England and is supposed to be the most luxurious car and is imported at a great cost.

Can be inspected at the show-room of Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co.'s Bombay Motor Car Coy. at Apollo Bunder.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES HUNGARIAN CAPS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

10 cases containing about 200 doz. Hungarian caps (Cotton lined).

BENNETT & CO.

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. P.P. Rs. 5. Send copy of Horroscope for time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM, Tiruttani, S. India.

COMING SHORTLY
Pickfair Pictures Corporations' 100 p. c. Talkie
SCARE-HEADS
WITH
RICHARD TALMADGE
AT
GLOBE-TALKIES

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1|2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE LAST DAY
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Girls! which do you prefer—a young old man—or an old young man?
NICE WOMEN
with
SIDNEY FOX
RUSSEL GLEASON
FRANCES DEE
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLES ROGERS
in
HEAD'S UP.
AN ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE
The tense and tuneful tale of a romantic young ensign who stepped from a ball-room into a yawl-room of two-fisted and sea-twisted adventure.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EDGAR WALLACE'S
Sensational Racing Thriller
"THE CALENDAR"
featuring
EDNA BEST
HERBERT MARSHALL

THE EXCELSIOR
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, & THURSDAY.
Universal Super Attraction
KING OF JAZZ

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xTango ,,	6893	15 Apr.	1 May.
*Hiyeiza Maru	4614	18 Apr	23 April.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May.
Shinyo Maru	22000	15 May.	21 May.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars, please apply to:—

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Telegram: "YUSEN."

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on 15 December, 2016

DIAMONDS NOBODY WANTS

£20,000,000 WORTH IN THE VAULTS.

And Nobody Dare Sell !

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The diamond kings of the world are facing a crisis caused by the almost complete lack of a demand for their wares.

More than £8,000,000 worth of diamonds for which no customer can be found lie in the vaults of the diamond merchants of London.

The world stocks of unsaleable diamonds total nearly £20,000,000 in value.

If they were dumped on the market to fetch the best price obtainable the slump in prices would ruin every jeweller in the world.

Sales of diamonds throughout the world in 1931 were smaller than in any year since the war.

The normal demand is £12,000,000 worth. Last year fewer than £2,000,000 worth were sold.

DOWN IN THE VAULTS.

A famous dealer said that in the wonderful vaults of the Diamond Corporation's offices in Charterhouse-street, E.C., and in certain bank vaults, are hoarded more diamonds than have ever been in London before.

They are being held there until conditions improve.

"It is impossible to describe the havoc that would be caused if these held-up diamonds came on the market," a diamond-dealer told the "Sunday Express."

"I estimate that all diamonds would lose 90 per cent. of their value.

"Jewellers have at least as many diamonds in stock as the corporation. Their stocks would be almost a dead loss.

The Diamond Corporation controls the output from the South African mines, which have been closed owing to the accumulation of unsold stocks.

Diamond exports from Africa, valued at £12,000,000 in 1929, are estimated to have been as low as £1,300,000 in 1931.

There will be practically no production at all in 1932.

LAUGHING COUPLE IN DEATH CAR

"Indiscretions" Of Wife 47 And Man Of 22

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A story of a "very happy wife" of forty-seven and "a happy-go-lucky" man of twenty-two who were found poisoned in a motor-car a few hours after they had been seen laughing together was told at a Bridport inquest recently.

The couple were Mrs. Sybil Edith Diment and William John Hussey, on whom a verdict of "Suicide" was returned.

They were seen by a farmer, Mr. Thomas Childs, walking towards the car in a lane at Toller Down. It was then 6.30 p.m. Mr. Childs passed the car at 7-30 a.m. the next morning and called out: "Are you going to sleep all day?" There was no answer, and in the opinion of a doctor who gave evidence, they must have died soon after Mr. Childs first saw them.

Mr. Hussey was taking singing lessons from Mrs. Diment. In the car when the couple were discovered was found a copy of a song, "Whatever is, is best."

Mr. Diment, the postman of Whitchurch, Dorset, said that his wife was of a cheerful nature, but had severe headaches, and on the day she disappeared she went out to get some aspirins.

SUSPICIONS.

"Our married life was very happy," he added. "I do not want to hurt any one's feelings, but my suspicions were aroused a year ago last November when I thought Hussey and she were too friendly. I remonstrated with my wife, but later concluded that I was a little too sensitive and that perhaps she was only indiscreet."

The coroner: Was she absolutely normal when you saw her last?

Mr. Diment: Yes, but there was something indescribable about her—a little something I cannot describe.

Mr. Diment then broke down, and the coroner gave him permission to leave the court temporarily.

Mr. Reginald Hussey said that he lived with his brother at Chideock, Dorset. His brother was of a "happy-go-lucky" disposition.

The coroner: Has he been going to Mrs. Diment's for singing lessons?—Yes. He was going for a lesson when I last saw him alive.

In returning a verdict of "Suicide by cyanide poisoning, self-administered," in each case, the coroner said that there was not sufficient evidence for him to find that there was anything abnormal in the state of mind of either person. Both feloniously killed themselves.

BLACKMAILED BARRISTER

Prison For Sales Manager

Sentence of twelve months in the second division was passed recently at Cambridge Quarter Sessions on George Alexander John Hopkins, 48, sales manager, Etchingham Park-road, Church End, Finchley, for demanding £500 with menaces from a man referred to as Mr. "Z."

Prosecutor, it had been stated, was a Cambridge barrister.

The jury added a rider to their verdict expressing the wish that Hopkins, in view of his good character, should be dealt with as leniently as possible.

Hopkins, in the witness-box, said that he was a married man with six children. He had been associated with big companies as sales manager for fifteen years, and had written a book on salesmanship. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal Economic Society, and had been a member of the London Chamber of Commerce.

LEGACY.

In April, 1930, he joined as sales manager a company formed to work patents, and held a third of the foreign rights. A man named Walters, who became connected with the company, told him that Mr. "Z." had left him (Walters) £10,000 in his will, and he was trying to get Mr. "Z." to purchase the business for him before he died.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Walters for arrears of his wife's maintenance and at Walter's request he rang up Mr. "Z." about it. Mr. "Z." seemed very upset about the warrant, and sent a cheque for £500 to free Walters.

Hopkins said that he had recently made efforts to find Walters without success. He denied that Mr. "Z." had lent him £500. The money was for a portion of his foreign rights in the company, which Mr. "Z." agreed to purchase.

STRANGERS IN CAR.

A stranger stopped him (Hopkins) as he was leaving his office in Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road, and got into his car, saying he had important business. They drove to Regent's Park, picking up a second man on the way. "I was absolutely mystified by what they told me," added Hopkins, "and in fear of my life." On Feb. 3 he went for a drive in St. James's Park with Mr. "Z."

"I told him," said accused, "I had been forced to give him a message by two men. The message was that he had to pay £500, and if he did not pay within a week, the price would be increased to £1,000, and then to £1,500. "I told him further that the men had said they had something on him, and that they threatened to beat him up if he did not pay.

"They said they were members of race-course gangs, and that there were four of these gangs operating. Mr. "Z." replied, 'I have nothing to be ashamed of, and I don't pay.' I said, 'Neither would I if I were you.'

"I told Mr. 'Z.' that I had to drive round the park and give a signal with a handkerchief. When I drove through the park I don't mind saying I drove fairly fast. I didn't know what would happen."

Describing his interview at Cambridge with Mr. "Z." at which police officers were listening in, Hopkins said that the pistol he had on him was merely a starting pistol, firing blank cartridges. He thought it would be an excellent weapon if he were attacked by the men at any time.

Evidence was given by Ian Menzies, a blind stepson of Hopkins, and by Cyril Hopkins, a son.

Cyril Hopkins said that at 11 p.m. on the night of Feb. 12 he saw two men under a tree watching the house. When the curtain moved the men went away. He did not inform the police.

Several witnesses spoke to the good character of Hopkins, and described him as a kind-hearted, generous man.

Counterblast To Irish Sweep

MANSIONS ACQUIRED BY OTLEY DERBY CLUB

"Events" On Other Races

OTLEY, (By Mail).

Big developments were reported in connection with the Otley Derby Club, which last year had a membership of between 40,000 and 50,000, distributed over £10,000 in prizes, and handed over nearly £5,000 to hospitals in Great Britain.

It was announced recently that the promoters, of whom Lady Mowbray and Stourton, of Allerton Park, Knaresborough, is the head, intend to take over two other mansions and run them on similar lines to the Otley Club.

One of these is Elmbank, in The Mount district of York, and the other is Heatherden, a palatial place that cost over £309,000, at Iver Heath, Buckinghamshire.

Elmbank is to be run as a social club, with an "event" on either the Cesarewitch or the November Handicap. The venture is stated to have the support among others of Lady Grant Lawson, Lieut-Colonel W. L. Kirby, and Mrs. Hugh Stobart. Mr. A. Britton, of the Otley Derby Club, has been appointed manager and secretary.

500 ROOMS.

Heatherden has over 500 rooms, and stands in its own deer park of about 200 acres. It was once the home of Colonel W. Grant Morden, late M.P. for Brentford and Chiswick, and lately has been run as a residential club.

Mr. Britton, the manager of Elmbank, is associated also with the Heatherden venture. He states that its members will have free participation in "event" on the Grand National of 1933. The club has offices in New York through which it is hoped to "tap" a very large American membership. The present manager of the New York offices is the Earl of Gosford.

Meanwhile, states Mr. Britton, the Otley Club is rapidly increasing its membership, and all who join will be able to take part in an "event" on the Derby this year.

"The subscription to each of the three clubs will be 10s., which will cover everything," said Mr. Britton. "This is our counter-blast to the Irish sweepstakes. We are hoping it will be the means of handing over a very large sum to British hospitals."

"DANGEROUS" PIGEON

Mrs. Doris Gibson writes the following story of a tragic pigeon to the Editor of the "Sunday Dispatch":—

The night my father was knocked down and killed by a passenger train at a level-crossing, his favourite pigeon mysteriously disappeared from its loft.

The bird was remarkable for its rare plumage. It had a snow-white coat, the only marking upon which was a small blood-red cross upon its back.

BACK AGAIN.

A year to the day after the bird's disappearance and my father's death, I was cutting roses in the garden when I saw something white flash by me and alight upon a rose tree a few yards away.

It was the white pigeon—but no amount of coaxing could entice it into its loft.

Two hours later, my eight-years-old son fell from an apple tree and fractured his thigh.

Years elapsed before we saw the bird of ill-omen again. We all thought that by this time it must be dead, but on the fifth anniversary of my father's death it took up its old perch on the roof.

That night our cottage caught fire, and my little girl lost her life.

FILLED WITH SHOT.

By now we had become convinced that, in some supernatural way, the white pigeon was responsible for our bad luck. So, in an effort to free ourselves from its evil influence, we moved to another town 12 miles away.

Barely a week after settling down in our new home, my husband came in one evening just before dusk, and took a gun from the wall. A moment later I heard a shot, then another, and another.

Dashing outside, I saw the white pigeon resting upon a wall, and my husband filling it with buckshot.

A moment later the bird, which according to all natural laws should have been dead, took wing and fitted into the dusk.

We have never seen it since. But even to-day, seven years afterwards, we dread its return.

"Separate Electorates ... Breed Communal Strife"

DECCAN SABHA ADVOCATES RESERVATION OF SEATS

Memorandum To Indian Franchise Committee

The following memorandum was submitted on behalf of the Deccan Sabha to the Indian Franchise Committee which recently visited the Bombay Presidency:—

It may be stated at the outset that the Deccan Sabha does not propose to answer severally the questions in the Franchise Committee's questionnaire, but to indicate in a general way its views on the points that are to form the subject of consideration by the Committee. This task, never very easy, has been made difficult by the shortness of time allowed for the submission of written statements and the lack of suitably arranged statistics relevant to the purpose of the Committee's investigations and available to the general public. In view of the importance of the Committee's work, the Sabha would have been glad if the Committee had been able to secure the co-operation of all political parties in the country. Indeed such co-operation was absolutely necessary in the interest of the success of the Committee's task. In its absence the Committee's work is likely to suffer from incompleteness and onesidedness. But under instructions from His Majesty's Government, the Committee seems determined to conduct its inquiries according to a settled scheme and there remains nothing for persons and public bodies like the Deccan Sabha which do not believe in non-co-operation as a political method but to do the best that is possible in the circumstances.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

The Sabha, it need hardly be made clear, has always stood for adult suffrage both as the only satisfactory means of giving every adult citizen a voice in the government of his country and as providing a way out of the communal difficulties peculiar to India. But it seems to be generally taken for granted that adult suffrage is administratively unworkable at any rate for some time to come. We have therefore to be content with the next best, viz., a wide extension of the franchise, for some years. According to the recommendation of the Franchise Committee of the R. T. C. this proposed widening of the franchise is to be limited to a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 25 per cent. of the total population. But let it not be supposed, as perhaps seems to be done by the Committee, that if an immediate beginning were made with the lower limit, it would meet the requirements of the situation.

The Sabha considers it its duty to state in explicit terms that the enfranchisement of only 10 per cent. of the population will not please any political party worth the name. But the Committee invites suggestions as to how only that proportion of the population can be brought on the electoral roll. This can, in the opinion of the Sabha, be done by lowering the franchise for the local Council to that obtaining for municipal and local board elections. But this alone will not please even moderate public opinion and it is necessary to devise means of increasing the size of the electorate still further. To this end the Sabha thinks it would be a good thing if in addition to those who will be allowed the vote on the ground of their possession of property, all persons, who can produce satisfactory proofs of their having completed at least the primary course are considered eligible to vote at the local council elections.

ENFRANCHISING WOMEN.

The women also are crying for a franchise which will enable a much larger number from among themselves to become voters. And in view of their political, educational and social progress during recent years their demand can by no means be looked upon as unreasonable. The Sabha would, from this point of view, endorse the proposal made by the Franchise Committee of the R. T. C. of enfranchising all wives or widows above 21 of men who possess the vote on the ground of property qualification. It need hardly be pointed out that women who have completed the primary course will get the vote at the local council election as a matter of course in their own right. We have no fear that such an electorate will either be administratively unwieldy or that it will cast the vote less intelligently than the existing one does.

The Sabha is afraid that the group system does not make too strong an appeal to it. It is of course true that the system, if introduced in India, will train all adults to exercise the vote directly or indirectly, and to that extent may be expected to facilitate the eventful introduction of adult suffrage in India. But it is equally true that the enforcement of that system will lead to endless difficulties and complications. The system, whatever its success in other countries of smaller dimensions, appears to be unsuitable to Indian conditions. The Sabha has no means of knowing the official view as regards its practicability in this presidency. But should officials be confident of working it successfully, the Sabha is unable to understand why they should not feel equal confidence about putting adult suffrage also into effect, the electorates to be handled in both cases being identical.

Closely interlinked with the Committee's inquiry is the problem of communal unity—a fact of which the Committee seems to be not unaware in view of its queries under the head "Franchise Qualifications." Are separate electorates to be retained or are they to be replaced by joint ones? To this fundamental question no answer is yet forthcoming and until it is forthcoming this part of the Committee's task can be in any but the final stage. In common with enlightened opinion the Sabha believes that separate electorates have succeeded in breeding communal disharmony and strife. The sooner therefore they are abolished the better it will be for the country. In the alternative the least that should be done with a view to ensure better communal relations is to afford protection to minorities, not by separate communal electorates as at present, but by reservation of seats for them in joint electorates in proportion to their strength in the population. This is the view of the Indian Liberal Party of which this Sabha is a constituent body, as expressed at its last session held in Bombay towards the close of July last. With the rights of minorities thus safeguarded, there appears to be no reason in particular why the electoral roll should necessarily reflect their precise proportion in the population. It may be mentioned in reference to (e) that the Sabha sees no reason why military service should be allowed to constitute a claim to the right to vote.

In the case of the depressed classes, the Sabha would like to see the franchise lowered still further with a view to bringing about 15 per cent. of them on the electoral register. We would include in the term "depressed classes" only those classes of people who are generally looked upon as untouchable. They labour under almost inhuman disabilities and the Sabha is firmly convinced that their lot cannot be permanently bettered unless they enjoy adequate representation in the legislatures of the land and are represented in them by people from amongst themselves. The time is long past when nomination as a means of ensuring their representation would have sufficed and it is necessary to arrange for their representation by the method of election, even in their present backward condition. To this end the Sabha would unhesitatingly suggest that a number of seats proportionate to their number in the total population be reserved for them, in joint electorates.

PROVISIONS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

At the same time the Sabha would not like them to continue in the enjoyment of this special privilege a day longer than is necessary, having regard especially to their backward condition. For it is its view that such artificial props as reservation of seats or separate electorates have the unfortunate knack of demoralising the community which benefits by them, since they deprive it of all incentive to be self-reliant and to stand the test of open competition. The Sabha would, therefore, urge that provision should be made, simultaneously with the grant of this special protection to these classes, for a periodical review of their social and educational progress by means of an independent and impartial tribunal so that this special protection will cease to be a feature of our electoral arrangements as soon as its need ceases to be evident.

In regard to the representation of labour in the local legislature, the Sabha would of course give organised labour as, e.g., in industrial towns special representation for a limited period. The franchise in this case may be based on a minimum monthly income of Rs. 20. The Sabha is not in a position to make any recommendation with regard to the representation to be given to unorganised labour, specially owing to the lack of the necessary statistics.

SPECIAL INTERESTS.

The Sabha's general view with respect to the representation of special interests is that with the widening of the franchise these should consistently disappear in course of time, universities alone being specially treated.

The Sabha thinks it necessary to place on record its view that the strength of the Bombay Legislative Council which should be unicameral should be not less than 250, so as to ensure adequate representation of all classes and interests in this province.

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

Questions under this heading seem to be based on the supposition that under the constitutional arrangements contemplated by the Federal Structure Committee the constituencies would be of enormous size, making it difficult for the member to maintain contact with his electors and adding to electioneering difficulties which are none too light even as things are at present. This would certainly be so if the numbers in both Houses of the Federal Legislature are restricted to 120 for the Upper and 200 for the Lower House, as proposed by the Federal Structure Committee. To the Sabha these numbers appear to be too small to allow of adequate representation in the proposed legislature to all classes and interests in this country. To secure this purpose, it would obviously be necessary to increase the strength of the Upper Chamber to 250 and that of the Lower to 500. When it is remembered that British India is divided into 250 districts, it will be seen that this allows only one and two representatives for each district in the Upper and Lower Houses respectively, which can by no means be regarded as excessive. This will correspondingly reduce the size of the constituencies and also the difficulties attendant upon electioneering and maintenance of contact between the representative and his voters. Election to both Houses should, in the Sabha's opinion be direct and the franchise for election to the Upper House should be the same as that which obtains at present, while that for the Lower House should be a little higher than that recommended for the provincial council.

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"BRITAIN WILL TAKE MORE THAN SHE CAN GIVE"

Mr. Sarkar Analyses Issues At Ottawa Conference

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar writes in "Patrika":—

The Imperial Economic Conference will shortly be meeting in Ottawa. The most important item on its agenda is the consideration of the question of "reciprocal preferential" tariffs between the various parts of the Empire. The personnel of the Delegation has been announced and the Government have also asked commercial organization in the country to represent their views on the question, "whether Great Britain and India should enter into a tariff agreement embodying reciprocal preferences so as to benefit the trade of both countries."

The new phraseology has been carefully and more happily chosen, but the substance of it remains very much the same as it was in 1903, when Joseph Chamberlain preached Imperial Preference. The great defect of the old orthodox concept of Imperial Preference was the open suggestion of exclusive benefit of Britain. In the new interpretation of it the idea of mutual benefit received greater emphasis; and therefore we shall examine India's trade position in relation to Great Britain and see what India can hope to derive from a system of Imperial tariff preferences.

BRITISH TRADE DECLINING

It is clear from the figures that the relative importance of the United Kingdom and the British Empire in the foreign trade of India has been declining, the falling off in imports being more marked than the drop in exports. In the import trade of India the share of the United Kingdom has fallen from the pre-war average of 62.3 p.c. to 37.2 p.c. in 1930-31; the share of the Empire fell during the same period from 69.7 p.c. to 46.1 p.c. On the other hand India's exports to the Empire suffered only a small decline from 41.1 p.c. in the pre-war year to 39.8 p.c. in 1930-31. It illustrates forcibly the fact that our exports to the Empire in general and the U. K. in particular can be maintained without any special tariff assistance. Indian exports are mostly raw materials which are more or less indispensable to the other parts of the Empire, and very few countries tax raw material imports. But special tariff assistance would be necessary if Britain or the other countries of the Empire wanted to maintain their share of the import trade of India where they have gradually been losing on account of competition from other countries.

It would be clear that reciprocal tariff agreements may not benefit India as much as they might benefit England.

DANGER OF PREFERENCE

Besides, there is one great danger. Tariff preference to Britain may provoke the antagonism of other countries. Britain takes only about 1-4 of our exports, 3/4 go to other foreign countries. Would you call it good business to displease these latter, our best customers, in order to confer some benefit on Britain?

We will analyse a little closely the most important commodities entering into our foreign trade. Cotton goods, metals and ores, machinery and millwork, sugar, oil and motor vehicles are the most important items of our import trade, and together accounted for more than .5 p.c. of the figures for 1930-31. In cotton piece-goods the share of the United Kingdom declined from 97.1 p.c. in 1913-14 to 58.8 p.c. in 1930-31, and other foreign countries, especially Japan have gained. A reciprocal tariff agreement in this respect would benefit England at the expense of Japan, whose share in 1930-31 was as much as 33.1 p.c. Japan is also the greatest buyer of our raw cotton, whereas England purchases very little from us of that commodity. Economically, therefore, if any country is going to be preferred it should be Japan and not England. Further, when we discriminate against Japan we are running grave risk of retaliation from her against our raw cotton. Tariff preference to British cotton goods has already been granted against the wishes of the country.

Britain supplies about 60 p.c. of our requirements of metals and ores and 85 p.c. of machinery and mill-work. But her position is being challenged by countries like Germany, Belgium and America, whose prices are generally lower. In the present stage of our economic development it would be suicidal to keep out the cheaper steel and machinery of Belgium and Germany in order to favour the costly articles of England, which we can hardly afford. It will be the surest way to check our industrial progress.

Our imports of sugar and oils come entirely from outside the Empire, and the question of tariff preference would not arise.

Our imports of motor vehicles are mostly from the United States and Canada, although imports from Britain are also appreciable. Here again the chief factor is one of price. American vehicles are of the cheaper variety, and in the present stage of road transport development a poor country like India can hope to progress only with the help of cheaper vehicles, and tariff preference for British goods would hamper rather than help it.

WIDE MARKET FOR PURCHASES.

A review of our imports shows that we have a wide choice in the matter of purchases, and this should not in any way be restricted by any imperial tariff arrangement, especially because such restrictions would in effect keep away cheaper foreign goods which are within our economic reach.

The most important items of our export trade are raw cotton, Jute (raw and manufactured) grain, pulse and flour, tea and oil seeds. They are all raw materials and together account for nearly three quarters of our trade. In raw cotton the United Kingdom took hardly 8 p.c. whereas Japan bought nearly 50 p.c. In raw jute, again, England is one of our smallest customers Germany, France, U.S.A. and Belgium are all more important. Even as regards jute manufactures the U. K. took but the negligible proportion of 6 p.c. in 1930-31. Jute is practically an Indian monopoly, and therefore tariff preferences as such cannot confer much benefit on Inda.

With regard to rice Britain buys so little from us that the preference she may give cannot be of much value. Besides this rice is exported mainly from Burma, and Burma has been encouraged by Britain to seek separation from India. Therefore India need not concern herself with this commodity. The bulk of our exports of wheat are taken by Britain, but in the total bulk of the country's exports. wheat is relatively unimportant. Moreover in wheat our chief competitors are Australia and Canada who are in the Empire. In any case export of wheat is a trade which India should not encourage at the present time and therefore any problematic advantage accruing to it is not worth considering.

WILL NOT HELP INDIA.

Of our export of oil seeds Britain took only about one-eighth. Among the major Indian commodities of export tea is one of the article that Britain buys to any preponderating extent. The advantage to a trade which accounts for only 11 p.c. of our total exports is hardly sufficient to alter the entire fiscal system of India.

Our exports are mostly raw products and they are not in danger of tariff discrimination from any country, or in need of tariff preference from any other country. British imports of our raw products (not a very important part of our exports) are necessary for her industries and therefore India need not offer her any special consideration in order to induce her to buy from us. On the contrary, India will be expected to grant preference to British goods that are to-day losing their hold over world markets and would, therefore, benefit immensely from an Indian preferential tariff. Such a bargain cannot be equally advantageous to both countries. India would have to give more than she can take. Britain will take more than she can give.

There is a sneaking hope entertained by some people that Indian industrialisation would be quickened by reciprocal agreements with England as she is the only country at the present time which can lend to India as "in former days." Apart from objections to make this country dependent financially on another to any great extent, we have also to consider whether the hope is capable of realisation. The expectations are bound to be belied, when we take into account the annual surplus available for capital investment in England during recent years.

Cash value of New Capital investments of Britain between 1927-31.

1927	..	£317,000,000
1928	..	£376,000,000
1929	..	£257,000,000
1930	..	£247,000,000
1931	..	£102,000,000

We are afraid that in view of these figures, which show declining investments, all those who have counted on England coming to the help of Indian industrialists are bound to be sorely disappointed.

There are higher political objections to any scheme of imperial tariff reciprocity which cannot be excluded from these discussions. How can we, for instance, enter into reciprocal tariffs relation with a country which is not prepared to grant us political freedom or political equality? Political domination and economic reciprocity are contradictory. On the other hand, tariff agreements with the Dominions would be highly offensive to Indian sentiment and self-respect. When the Indian himself is insultingly discriminated against how can we ask for preference for Indian goods?

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"HEART OF A JEST"

Like Sting Of A Hundred Whips

"Too long have I been the heart of jest," began verses written before he gassed himself by James Malia, aged 22, an unemployed labourer, of Bolton-street, Chorley.

At the inquest it was stated that Malia was an illegitimate child. He lived with his mother and grandfather.

In a reference to his illegitimacy, he wrote that to hear the words was "like the sting of the lashes of a hundred whips."

GIRL'S COOLNESS

"You'd Better Buzz Off" To "Armed" Raider

"You'd better buzz off!" These words used by a cool woman assistant at a sub-post office in Pimlico-road, S. W., the other day put an "armed" raider to fight.

The assistant was Miss Barbara Wain, aged 20, and she was working the post office when a man entered and pointed a dummy revolver at her.

"The man looked very determined when he ponted the pistol at me," she said afterwards, "but I stared straight at him and said, 'You'd better buzz off!' This seemed to make him lose his nerve, and he turned and ran."

Outside the shop the man jumped on a bicycle and escaped.

HANGING FOR A HOBBY

Mr. Phil Hanna, a bank director and farmer, whose hobby, is to act as amateur executioner, has applied for the task of executing Mrs. Winnie Ruth Judd, who is to hang at Phoenix for the murder of two women whose bodies she concealed in a trunk.

Altogether, Mr. Hanna has carried out 61 executions, in 16 of which he has used a special hand plaited rope.

He says he follows his strange hobby for purely humane reasons, as nervous and inexperienced official executioners have "bungled" their tasks, causing victims to be slowly strangled instead of being quickly put to death.

INVASION OF ENGLAND

195 German Textile Firms Coming Here

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

Out of 438 foreign firms which intend to establish manufacturing plants inside the British tariff wall 195 are German, according to "Berliner ageblatt".

Many of these 195 are textile firms now established in Thuringia, and this explains the new import tariff for used machinery intended to prevent the transportation of an important section of the German textile industry to Britain.

TENNIS-CUM-GOLF

"Lacoste May Be A Champion In Two Years"

PARIS (By Mail.)

Rene Lacoste, the former lawn tennis champion, is becoming a skilful golfer, and it is the opinion of the veteran professional Aanaud Massy, that he may be champion of his country at golf within two years.

Lacoste is following the example set by Andre Gobert, who, after winning the French lawn tennis championship in 1911 and 1920, distinguished himself at golf.

Lacoste, discussing the Davis Cup position, states that while he is at present in excellent physical condition he is not considering the possibility of playing in the challenge round.

He does not see why France's position should be worse than last year.

"Even if Borotra does not play, Marcel Bernard can replace him," he said. "In any case if Cochet wins both singles and the doubles with Brugnon, he Cup will be saved," he added, optimistically.

UNCLE SAM TO PAY

But Millionaires Dodge New U. S. Budget

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Will the United States Senate insist on the imposition of the surtax on millionaires' incomes which was rejected by the House of Representatives?

A graduated tax beginning with incomes of £20,000 and rising to 65 per cent on incomes over £1,000,000 was first approved, and finally rejected as a contribution to the £248,000,000 estimated deficit on the United States Budget.

Mr. Mills, Secretary to the Treasury, has made it clear that he believes that the economies cannot exceed £25,000,000, and he also regards a hope that the new taxes will bring in £200,000,000 as an overestimate.

'DRAG RIVER FOR ME'

Note With Clothes Of Man Accused Of Forgery

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Clothes found on the bank of the River Cam, with a note to the coroner in April last year were stated at Cambridge Police Court recently to belong to a man accused of forgery.

The note read:

"I am fed up with life. You must drag the river for my body, which I dedicate to the surgical laboratory for whatever they may use it for."

He is John William David, Mimms, aged 41, a piano tuner.

It is alleged that last April he forged a cheque issued to his wife for £5 18s.

Inspector Abbot said that Mimms gave himself up recently. Mimms was remanded.

SULTAN KAN'S VICTORY

In Cambridge Chess Tournament

Sultan Khan, the Indian player, emerged as victor of the chess masters' tournament at Cambridge In the last round he defeated his nearest rival, Van den Bosch, the Dutch player, and thus headed the score list with a full point to the good. Sultan Khan went through the tournament without losing a game, his score being made up of four wins and three draws.

MOST GIRLS WANT CAVE-MEN

But Some Are Happy With Any Sort

PALO ALTO, (By Mail.)

In America, the land of questionnaires, they have been asking girl students at Standford University which kind of men they like.

And the majority chose the "caveman."

Of 500 girls, there are 325 who said they preferred the rough, tough, he-man type; 150 preferred the sleek fashion-plate type, and 25 said that they were not particular so long as they had a man.—B. U. P.

ANNOUNCEMENT

JAMMI VYASA ROW of Vidianagram, who was till recently practising as a LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST, in his individual capacity under the title of Jammi Vyasa Rao, Liver & Spleen Specialist & Medalist, Vyasa Kuteeram, Vizianagram City, does hereby cease to practise is his individual capacity on and from 15-4-1932, and hereby proposes from that date to work and practise under his Brother Jammi Venkata Ramanayya, Liver & Spleen Specialist, No. 8, Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras, and the Branch in which the said Vyasa Rao proposes to practise at Vizianagram will be under the name and title of Jammi Venkata Ramanayya; the branch at Vizianagram shall work subordinate to the Mylapore Head Office.

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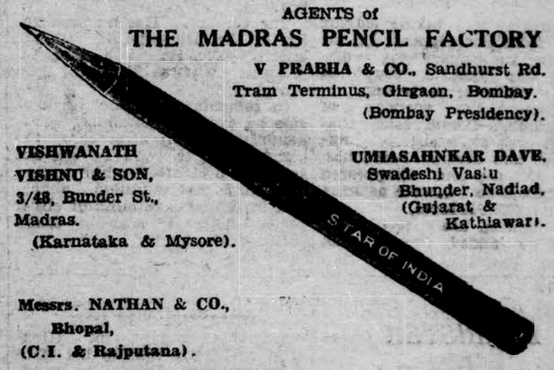

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Chaitra Vad 7, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 23, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhaj 20, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 59m.
Hightide: 4-35, 17-56.
Lowtide: 10-41.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 27th April, 8h. 44m. p.m. New Moon 5th May 11h. 41m. p.m. First Quarter 13th May 7h. 32m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 39m. a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY.
Results of first M. B. B. S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11 a.m.—Gramophone records.—7 p.m. Concert by Homji sisters.—9 p.m.—News in Hindi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malcja" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 4-30 a.m. the same day.

INTER-COMMERCE EXAMINATION: In the list of the results of the Intermediate Examination, the name of V. N. Pai who passed it in the second class was inadvertently omitted in our yesterday's issue.

Mrs Jyotsna Bhole In Variety Entertainment

Mrs. Jyotsna Bhole (Miss Durga Kelekar) popular Radio and Screen Star will give some songs at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday (30th April) in Variety Entertainment organised by the members of the National Atheletic League.

SRI RAGINI DEVI In Bombay

Sri Ragini Devi, the well-known exponent of Indian music and dancing has, after several months of an all-India tour, returned to Bombay. During the tour, she found that interest in Indian dancing, amongst the intellectuals was decidely on the increase. She was met with encouraging response from everywhere. She is en route to Ooty and will, perhaps, be able to obtain time for one or two performances before she leaves for Ooty for her work and further research in Indian dancing.

HIGH COURT VACATION

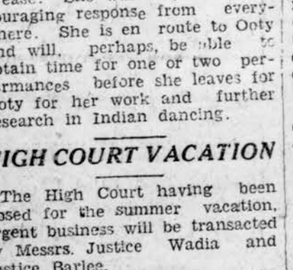
The High Court having been closed for the summer vacation, urgent business will be transacted by Messrs. Justice Wadia and Justice Barlee.

Criminal business on the Appellate Side will be taken on May 16 and June 13.

On the Original Side Insolvency work will be taken on May 3 and 13, and June 7; while short causes will be taken on May 4 and June 1.

A Correction

Mr. K. D. Merchant, Secretary of Swadeshi League writes:—"My attention has been drawn to the report which appeared in your paper on the 26th instant that I was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance on that day. The report is without any foundation and I shall thank you to contradict the statement."

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
IT'S A RIOT!
—WHE THOSE FUNNY BOYS MAKE THEIR BIG BREAK!
ITAN LAUREL OLIVER HARDY


THEIR FIRST FULL-LENGTH COMEDY
Also
CHARLIE CHASE COMEDY

DEFENCE COUNSEL OBJECTS TO POLICE OFFICER'S PRESENCE

PASSAGES—AT—ARMS IN DRUG MERCHANT'S TRIAL

Anti-Hartal Order Sequel

Bombay, Tuesday.

A large number of chemists and druggists of Dawa Bazaar were present to-day in the court of Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when the case against Mr. Bhavani Shanker Atmaram Oza, Proprietor of B. D. Brothers for violating the Commissioner's order came up for hearing.

The case was the first of its kind in Bombay under the anti-hartal order served by the Police Commissioner.

The hearing was marked by occasional passage-at-arms between the magistrate, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, defence Counsel.

"CONGRESS BULLETIN."

Mr. Thanawala, who appeared for the prosecutions, stated that the accused was proprietor of a chemist and druggist firm at Dawa Bazaar and was served with an order on April 10, requiring him not to close his shop and suspend business in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement. It was announced in the "Congress Bulletin" and through leaflets that April 13 would be observed as Jalianwalla Baug Day, and Mr. Thaman Singh, the then president of the Emergency Council appealed to the merchants to observe hartal, the firm of the accused was found closed on the day in question, and he was therefore charged with disobeying the Police Commissioner's order served on him not to do so.

Mr. Thanawala, gave a long history of the "Congress Bulletin," tracing its origin to the declaration made by Mr. Jayant Dalal before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in 1930. He emphatically stated that it was an organ of the B. P. C. C., and led evidence on the matter.

"MR." AND "MAHATMA."

Inspector Gole, in his evidence stated that he served the Commissioner's order on the accused on April 10. The order asked the accused to abstain from closing his shop except in accordance with custom and usuage.

Mr. Gole then said: "Mr. Gandhi was arrested on January 4, and the civil disobedience movement was started."

Magistrate.—"By whom?"

Witness.—By the Congress and in Bombay by the B. P. C. C.

Witness knew that all the programmes of the B. P. C. C. were given in the "Congress Bulletins", and the programmes, he added, were carried out regularly.

Witness first referred to Mahatma Gandhi as "Mr. Gandhi," but afterwards styled him as "Mahatmaji."

The Inspector said he found the shops at Dawa Bazaar closed on several occasions when hartals were announced. He made a report to this effect to the Commissioner who then served notices on the merchants.

Witness then produced a copy of the "Congress Bulletin" announcing the Congress Programme on April 13.

Mr. Kanuga, who appeared for the accused, objected to the exhibit going in unless it was proved that it was an organ of the B. P. C. C.

The magistrate remarked that it could be inferred that the "Congress Bulletin" was an organ of the B. P. C. C. and the courts of Bombay were aware of the fact.

MAGISTRATE'S RULING

The Magistrate, giving his ruling stated that subject to the prosecution proving that the "Congress Bulletin" was an official organ of the B. P. C. C. he would allow the exhibit to be filed in.

Mr. Kanuga wanted the Magistrate not to import his knowledge of other cases to the case before him.

HINT TO WITNESS.

Deputy Inspector Chowdri of the C. I. D., was seen standing near the witness box. Mr. Kanuga objected to this and said: "I don't want Mr. Chowdry to give hints to the witness."

Mr. Chowdri, on hearing this, moved away from the place.

Mr. Gole put in a copy of the declaration made by Mr. Jayant Dalal as the editor of the "Congress Bulletin" as an exhibit.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Thanawala whether he was not producing the original declaration.

Mr. Thanawala:—I don't want to take any chances. I will call the judicial clerk to produce the original declaration.

The Judicial clerk produced the document in question.

Witness (Mr. Gole) produced the statements made in court by Mr. Thamanshingh, President of the 23rd Emergency Council, and the two secretaries when they were tried.

Mr. Kanuga objected to the statements made by the accused in other cases going in as exhibits His client, he said was not concerned with the previous case, and as such it should not go in. He wanted to know under what Sections the Magistrate was going to allow these statements to be put in.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

"BULLETIN'S" BIRTHPLACE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, witness stated that he had no personal knowledge as to where the "Congress Bulletin" was printed or cyclostyled.

Mr. Kanuga: You know where it is published.

Magistrate: All over Bombay.

Mr. Thaman Singh, 23rd President of the Emergency Council now in jail having been convicted under the Ordinance, was then examined for the prosecution.

Witness stated that he was the 23rd President of the Emergency Council and that he along with the two Secretaries was convicted on April 14. He also said that the "Congress Bulletin" was the official organ of the B.P.C.C.

The Magistrate framed charges against the accused under Section 21 of Ordinance II.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Questioned by the Court he admitted having been served with the Commissioner's order. He did close his shop on April 13, but was not aware of the B.P.C.C. programme announcing a hartal on the day in question.

Magistrate: Did you close your shop in sympathy with the movement?

Accused: No.

"SLAUGHTER HOUSE" Treatment In Jail

The case against Mr. Vimji Govindji, the proprietor of a firm of chemists and druggists at Dava Bazar, who was arrested in similar circumstances, was then taken up.

Mr. Thaman Singh here also stated that the "Congress Bulletin" was the official organ of the B.P.C.C.

When the witness finished his evidence, addressing the Court, he said: "Allow me to go soon to the "slaughter house" I mean the Arthur Road Jail."

He brought to the notice of the Magistrate that political prisoners had to go to the jail half naked as their uniforms were removed at the police stations.

The Magistrate remarked that he had put a stop to such things and had issued instructions accordingly.

Mr. Thaman Singh then gave a graphic description of the hard lot of the political prisoners in Arthur Road Jail. They were forced to work in the scorching heat of the sun.

The Magistrate observed that they should complain to the Jail Committee about these things.

Mr. Thaman Singh: If we complain to the Jail Committee, the jailors make our lives miserable and intolerable.

Inspector Gole was the next witness examined in this case also.

CONGRESS BULLETIN.

After lunch, Inspector Gole, cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga said that he did not know as to where the "Congress Bullentins" were published and who published it. It was his inference that it was published by the Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C., as all the programmes published in the "Congress Bulletin" were carried out or attempted to be carried out.

Further cross-examined the witness said that there was no particular place called the Dawa-Bazar.

WHAT IS "DRUG."

Here a discussion followed between the defence counsel and the magistrate as to where the Dawa-Bazar was situated and what was called a drug.

Mr. Kanuga to witness:—On the 13th were there many shops open?

Witness:—There were a few shops open. Madan and Co. at Abdur Rahaman Street and Edalji Brothers at Princess Street and many other shops were open.

NO NAMES.

Mr. Kanuga:—Name the shops.

Magistrate:—Why do you want the names of the shops. You want them to be picketed?

Inspector Gole:—To-morrow the names of all these shops will come out in the "Congress Bulletin" and they will be picketed, sir.

Mr. Kanuga:—No, Sir, I want to prove that many shops were not open.

(To the witness): How many others were open?

Witness stated the name of an Ayurvedic Pharmacy.

Mr. Kanuga:—Do you know that they deal only in Ayurvedic medicines?

Magistrate: What difference does it make. They are also druggists. The Congress wants to boycott only British and other foreign drugs and not Indian medicines.

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED.

The accused in his statement said that on April 13, he had closed the shop and went to Kenari caves where they had a meeting. He did not close the shop in sympathy with Congress. He was not aware that the Congress had declared a complete hartal on that day.

Further he said that the shops at Mahomadali Street and opposite Crawford Market were not included in the Dawa Bazar.

The case was adjourned till April 28, for calling defence witnesses.

"EXHIBITION OF MUSLIM FANATICISM"

Dadar Hindus Hold Protest Meeting

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, presided over a crowded meeting of Hindus held at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, Bombay, on Tuesday night, to protest against "the aggressive attitude of a section of Mahomedans who prevented the Hindus from celebrating their long established annual worship of Maruti temple at Dadar on April 19".

The meeting passed a resolution regretting that adequate protection from the police was not available on the occasion and appointed a committee with a view to prevent the recurrence of such outbreaks and take steps, including negotiations with other communities, to protect the Maruti temple in particular and the right of celebrating religious functions of Hindus in general.

The resolution also appealed to the leaders of Muslim community to use their influence with their co-religionists and induce them to respect the established rights of the Hindu community in the interests of inter-communal amity.

ENCROACHMENT OF OTHER PEOPLE'S RIGHT.

The President in his speech declared that what had happened at Dadar was an unqualified encroachment on the rights of citizenship of the Hindus. He wished to enter his emphatic protest against the police interference and virtual stoppage of the religious function of celebrating the Hanuman Jayanti. The Government, he said, had abdicated their elementary duty of protecting the citizens in the exercise of their rights. It may be convenient and expedient for Government to do so because in the future reforms the Government wanted the support of the Muslim community as against the Nationalists in this country.

EXHIBITION OF FANATICISM.

Any interference with the religious feelings of a community, the speaker continued, would spell disaster for the British Government in this country, more than any political repression. He appealed to the leaders of the Muslim community to practice tolerance for the sake of communal amity. The Muslims were demanding the right of governing certain provinces, and when they became rulers of those provinces they had to guarantee protection to the Hindus. But the exhibiton of fanaticism witnessed at Dadar was a poor consolation for the Hindus that their rights will be protected.

A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE.

Alluding to Maulana Shaukat Ali's part in the Dadar episode the speaker said that the Maulana who formerly proclaimed himself as a rebel was now the greatest ally of the Government. It appeared to him that it was a marriage of convenience (Laughter.)

Several speakers addressed the gathering supporting the resolution which was passed unanimously. The meeting terminated late at night.

Spectacular Loyalty Demonstration Near Belgaum!

BELGAUM, April 23.

A spectacular loyalty demonstration was held last evening at Khanpur near Belgaum under the presidency of Mr. A. Mackie, I.C.S., Commissioner S. D. The audience numbered over 2,000. Impressive speeches explaining the present political situation were made amongst others by Dewan Bahadur Lathe and Rao Bahadur Angadi M.L.C.

A resolution was passed placing on record unflinching loyalty to the King Emperor and pledging to co-operate with His Majesty's Government to secure successful issue of the work of the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.
MATINEE: DAILY AT 3-30
SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRESENTS
Ronald Colman in

"The DEVIL TO PAY"
with LORETTA YOUNG
Made by the producer of "Whoopee," "Raffles" and "Bulldog Drummond."
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
The kind of romance the whole world lives for! The kind of men men admire and envy! Adored by women! Gay . . . audacious . . . carefree, utterly charming . . . who did everything wrong, but was always right in a woman's eyes. Gay devilment . . . polite improprieties . . . with nonsense by Frederick Lonsdale, famous author of "The Last of Mrs. Cheney."
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE PHONE 41501.

A YEAR OF GOOD PROGRESS

Society For Protection Of Children

The annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held on Tuesday evening in the Corporation Hall, Sir, Temulji B. Nariman, President of the Socieay presiding.

The president in moving that the annual report for the year 1931 be adopted congratulated the Honorary Secretary Mrs. R. P. Masani on the exhaustive report giving every detail about the Society's work that she had prepared. No remarks, said the president, were needed to commend the report. The general health of boys and girls under the care of the Society had been good throughout the year under report and fortunately there was no death in that period.

MATRIMONIAL PROPOSALS BEFORE SOCIETY.

The president humorously observed that there was a great demand for girls under the care of the Society and it was a task for the Executive Committee to give careful consideration to the matrimonial proposals coming before them.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Frank Oliveira and unanimously adopted.

YEAR'S WORK.

The report among other things said:—

The Society's work at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home has made satisfactory progress during the last year.

Through the kind services of the Radio Company the children were allowed to broadcast at small programme with a view to getting the public interested in them. This and several weddings that took place at the Home were instrumental in getting more publicity for the Home.

The number of the Patrons of the Society during the year remains at 11. The number of Life Members increased from 157 to 161 and of Ordinary Members from 62 to 67.

On the 1st January 1931 there were 114 children in the Home including 33 girls. During the year 41 children were admitted.

The following analysis of the cases gives the caste, sex and age of the children in the Home on 31st December 1931:—Hindus 80; Mahomedans 21; Christians 10; Total 111.

DISPOSAL OF CASES.

Restored	23
Employed	6
Adopted	2
Married	4
Transferred	5
	40

Offers of marriage with the girls of the Home received from suitable parties were accepted after due care. During the year four girls got married. Bayo was married to a Stock Broker; Radha was the lucky maid who got a very good man and a wealthy gold merchant of Surat for a husband; Shevanti married a Grain Shopkeeper, and Godhoo's husband is an educated man who works as Storekeeper at the Toyo Podar Cotton Mills.

FINANCES.

The Receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 17,309-1-3 against Rs. 19,857-1-3 in the previous year, i.e., Rs. 2,548 less. The large decrease was chiefly due to the absence of the grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Bombay Municipality owing to stringency in their finances and to a falling off in special donations, as a sum of Rs. 500 only was received from the Trustees of the N.M. Wadia Charities as against Rs. 1,500 in the previous year. The Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 13,223-2-1 against Rs. 21,231-14-6 in the previous year.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office bearers were then elected for the current year.

President:—Sir Temulji B. Nariman.

Vice President:—Lady Jehangir (Jr.) Sir Eyramji Jeejibhoy and Mr. Frank Oliveira.

Honorary Secretary:—Dr. Mrs. Cecilia D'Monte' Mrs. R. P. Masani and Mrs. Manekial Premchand.

NEXT SATURDAY. THE CAPITOL BOOK NOW.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
GRAND TRIPLE ATTRACTION
DANCING, SPORT SPECIAL COMEDY DRAMA!
MISS MORE MOLYNEUX
IN CLASSICAL AND NOVELTY DANCING ON OUR STAGE
AGA KHAN HOCKEY FINAL
Complete All-Talking Film Record
LITTLE ACCIDENT 9 REEL COMEDY
WITH DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
ANITA PAGE, SLIM SUMMERVILLE, ZASU PITTS
Plans open at the Theatre. Book your seats now.

COMING SHORTLY AT
GLOBE-TALKIES
SCARE-HEADS
THRILLS-TALKIE WITH
RICHARD TALMADGE
OF
Pickfair Pictures Corporation

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1932.

THE PREFERENCE RAMP

The Federation of Indian Merchants has rendered a great service to the country by repudiating the Indian Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference, the object of which is to drag India into a scheme of Imperial Preference. The arguments of the Federation in its representation to the conveners of the Conference and to the Government of India are unanswerable and are based on undisputed facts, though they may not be found palatable by the authorities.

TO COMMIT INDIA

In announcing the nomination of the Delegation it was stated in the Assembly by Sir George Rainy, that the principle item on the agenda would be the discussion of the policy of trade agreement between the different countries of the Empire and whether, "having regard to the new tariff policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, Great Britain and India should enter into a new tariff agreement embodying a reciprocal preferential tariff agreement," to benefit both countries. It is open to the Delegation to commit India to the principle of Imperial Preference, though the Government of India will have to implement that policy by bringing forward necessary legislation. But, as was pointed out in the course of the discussion, once the Government are committed to a principle, the remainder of the task will be easy, for, with the help of their tame and subservient majority, made up of the official bloc and nominated members, they can force through the Assembly any legislation they want, as they have done before.

UNREPRESENTATIVE!

The Delegation is unrepresentative of the real interests of India and consists of Government nominees, who will have to carry out the mandate of the Government and not of the people of this country. The Assembly was sitting while the nominations were made, and it was open to the Government to allow the legislature to elect its own representatives or at least to consult it before making its own appointments. As has been stated by the Federation the Government are not responsible to the people, and they have taken no trouble to consult Indian opinion, commercial or otherwise, in making their nominations. The Delegation is bound to obey the instructions of the Government of India and as to the nature of these the country is kept in the dark. The public have a right to know the nature of the instructions conveyed to their nominees by the Government. The Federation contend that Indian fiscal policy has generally been shaped more in the interests of England than this country.

FOR BRITAINS' BENEFIT.

The Government both in this country and in England have often been at pains to impress on Indians, that responsible Government is being vouchsafed to them in the immediate future. If that is so, then there is greater reason why India should not be committed to the pre-conceived notions or theories of the bureaucracy, and that the whole question should be looked at and decided purely from the Indian point of view. The fact is that Britain seeks to benefit by Imperial Preference, and India being the largest buyer of British goods she will be made the scapegoat and incidentally definitely committed to Imperial Preference. The scheme of Imperial Preference will fall to the ground, if India refuses to take part in it, since on India's cooperation the whole thing hinges. But India stands to lose heavily by it and for the benefit of Britain she will be forced to antagonise her customers outside the British Empire.

MOST AMAZING

It is monstrous that the interests of 34 crores of people should be so easily subordinated to those of the British Isles and the Dominions, who have little in common with this country. The Federation, which is fully representative of the Indian Mercantile community, has done well to warn the Conference and the authorities concerned, that any decision which may be arrived at will have ultimately to be scrapped by India. Only when India gets the fullest freedom can she enter into such negotiations with other countries on terms of equality, and only then will the decisions be binding on her people. The Government must realise this before they enter on a scheme by which India will be bound to the chariot wheels of Empire Preference. The whole business constitutes a political ramp of the most reprehensible character, as far as Indian concern in it goes. Many things are amazing in the policy of the present Government but this deliberate scheme to force this country into a scheme of Imperial Preference, without the sanction of the legislature or without even consulting it and in the face of expressed public opinion to the contrary, at a time when India is supposed to be about to achieve responsible Government, is the most amazing of all.

A Herculean Job

At last the Government of Bombay have succeeded in finding a chairman for the expert committee which is to make recommendations for further drastic economies in expenditure. Of all the provincial governments, Bombay is the most costly and what is more, has the largest load of debt. It must not be forgotten that the major part of the debt has been created during or since the war, when everybody thought in terms of lakhs if not crores. The worst of it is that most of it is unremunerative, as neither the irrigation schemes nor the Development Department bring in enough revenue to cover their interest charges.

This squandermania is not the monopoly of the Government alone, for public bodies like the Municipality, the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust have not been behindhand in piling up debt. If things were allowed to go on like this we should come to a stage when all this debt would have to be repudiated, for no new administration could carry on with this crushing burden which makes advance in any direction impossible. Mere cutting down of salaries will not solve the problem. Establishments will have to be remorselessly demolished and vested interests scrapped. What happens now is that there is a stalemate, and the Government are unable to do anything, except increase the salaries of the Police, because they are faced with an empty treasury.

Let us not forget to apportion the credit for this backwardness

dition to proper quarters. We are suffering for the sins of that pocket Mussolini, Lord Lloyd, who spent money lavishly without caring for the consequences. The Development Department and the Lloyd Barrage and one or two other irrigation works, all of which bear his name, were his creation and it will not be wrong to say that in his regime the debt of this Presidency was increased by about 45 crores and more. These are our Empire builders, who cannot trust Indians to manage their own affairs or finances without their help. We have only to look at the finances of the Bombay Presidency to realise the catastrophic result of this type of imperialism. The Reorganisation Committee have a Herculean task before them and nobody will envy them their job, but if they tackle it with courage and energy they will have the backing of the whole public of the Presidency.

BROTHELS MUST GO

The amended Bombay Prostitution Act came into force in 1930 and promptly suppressed a number of brothels in the City. This was welcomed by all right thinking people but a few perverse critics are persistently attempting to show that the suppression of brothels in certain specified areas has let loose a number of prostitutes all over the City, who now wander about public haunts soliciting; that venereal disease is being spread far more widely than before, and that therefore, brothels, however undesirable, must be tolerated as a lesser evil. It was accordingly necessary for the President of the Association to expose the error of these views at the annual meeting of the Association.

Sir Phiroze Sethna pointed out that the statement that, as a result of suppressing brothels, more prostitutes are wandering about the City is absolutely baseless, unsupported either by figures or any other reliable evidence. It is misrepresentation of the Act and the Association to say that they have dismally failed in stamping out prostitution, and that the Government and the public are wasting money on an impossible ideal. Neither the Act nor the Association contemplates any such thing as abolishing prostitution, but they both rightly seek to minimise prostitution by suppressing its advertisement and the open exploitation of women for immoral purposes. That is the duty of every decent Government and community.

The Government of Bombay have taken a right step in penalising brothel-keeping and solicitation. But they have yet much to do by way of enforcing the Prostitution Act strictly enough to succeed in their object. We share Sir Phiroze Sethna's disappointment that sufficient police inspection is not made available to enforce the Act. The Government will do well to heed the warning of Sir Phiroze that "where the law is not enforced, those who are offending against the law become bolder and the number tends to increase." If a fourth of the money now spent on that section of the C.I.D. which deals with political suspects and innocent Congressmen were spent on enforcing the Prostitution Act, the City of Bombay would have been rid of some more leprous spots.

WILL HE SUCCEED ?

In the elections to the Prussian legislature the Hitlerites swept the poll but it is doubtful whether they will secure sufficient strength to dominate the Diet and prevent the formation of a cabinet politically opposed to them. Without the assistance, or at least the benevolent neutrality of the Centre Party, the Hitlerites cannot force upon Prussia a cabinet of their own choice. The present cabinet is entitled to continue in office until May 20 but Dr. Braun, the Premier, and Dr. Severing, the Minister of the Interior, experienced warriors in the struggle which continues almost indefinitely in Prussian politics, to secure a voting strength for the cabinet in office out of heterogenous elements in the Diet, will not cease their efforts to wean away the Centre Party from the Hitlerites. The more difficult the latter find it to form a ministry of their own choice, the greater the opportunity for Dr. Braun to manoeuvre for stability of support. A German journal remarks that the Centre Party everywhere in the Fatherland is more likely to ally itself with the stolid bourgeois elements than with the militant nationalists. And very soon between the Hitlerite group in the Prussian Diet and the land-owning interests in Prussia, that voted against Dr. Braun's candidates because of their hatred of the policy of his "guru," Dr. Bruening, there will arise a clash in political outlook. Dr. Braun may yet remain Pre-

HARASSED BRITISH TAXPAYER

Fleet Street's Second Thoughts On Irish Issue

(By Our Own Correspondent)

(By Air Mail)

LONDON, April 10.

We are told that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been able to balance the Budget. And now there is a clamour that he should reduce the taxes. As the Budget day approaches, the possibility of a reduction in the income-tax has practically vanished. Next Tuesday the Chancellor may be able to find some small relief for married men by a slight adjustment in the allowances, but his closest supporters have given up hope of any reduction in the income-tax rate. Treasury experts have warned the Chancellor that it will be absolutely impossible to repeat the phenomenal tax drive of the last few months.

LABOUR PROTESTS.

There is a fear that the loss in income-tax will swallow up all that is expected from new revenue tariffs—a matter of £20,000,000 or £30,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain is expected to announce in his Budget Speech the tariff changes recommended by the Tariff Advisory Commission. Thus the Budget will be a fairly dull affair in the House of Commons, but the Labour Opposition will be vehement as Sir Donald MacLean and Sir Henry Betterton have already made it clear that the cuts in teachers' salaries and in unemployment benefits cannot be restored.

JUBILANT PROTECTIONISTS.

On Wednesday, the Protectionist Press of Great Britain jubilantly made a display of the March figures of over-seas trade as proof that tariffs are a boon. Every journal tried to make out that imports of Great Britain have gone down as against the rise in exports. Economists are, however, arguing the issue for the respective Free Trade and Protectionist 'views.'

Against the Tariff it is contended that during the month of March imports have declined by just over £9,000,000 as compared with February and are nearly £9,500,000 less than in March of last year. Exports were some £2,750,000 greater than in March of last year. They further contend that in March 1931, Britain was on the Gold Standard and one of the advantages of going off gold was it became easier to sell British goods abroad.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

That Britain is anxious to maintain most cordial and harmonious relations with America, was made clear at the Pilgrims' Dinner at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday night when the Prince of Wales declared that "Mr. Mellon's appointment as Ambassador in London is a great gesture on the part of the American people." The Prince continued: "I feel that it is another proof of the friendly feelings of the American Government that they should have sent one of the foremost financial experts, not only in America, but in the world, to represent their country in London at the present moment. The presence of Mr. Mellon in London cannot be but of the greatest assistance, both for the advice that such a great financier can give to Europe and also for the advice that he can give to America upon European conditions. We welcome him not only as Ambassador, but as a great friend who has long acquaintance with our country."

MELLON'S WARNING.

The States' Ambassador urged that while the world situation should not be underestimated they should not lose their sense of perspective. The world was in one of those transition stages which came from time to time, and entailed drastic and far-reaching readjustments, not only in their economic life, but in the very structure of society, and in their relations to it and to the new forces which had been set free.

Mr. Mellon did not believe in any quick or spectacular remedies for the ills of the world, nor did he share the belief that there was anything fundamentally wrong with the social system under which most industrialised countries had achieved a degree of economic well being unprecedented in history.

TRIBUTE TO CAPITALISM.

"Capitalism has defects," continued the Ambassador, "but it has shown that it can produce an abundance of food and clothing and all the necessities of life. Thus our problem is not one involving basic inability to supply the goods needed to satisfy human wants. We still have much to learn in the maintenance of a more stable equilibrium between production and consumption and a better distribution of labour."

SECOND THOUGHTS.

The Irish Ultimatum is having its effect on the British mind. Though Mr. Thomas has been advised to be patient and courteous in his firm demand of the Irish Free State not "to violate the Treaty thus dishonouring the nation" by removing the Oath and withdrawing the annuities, a sense of restraint in attacking de Valera now reigns supreme in Fleet Street. The Press is becoming more and more conscious that Great Britain is not in a position to send any Churchillian tanks to Ireland and though the game of bluff and bluster may be continued, with a snatch chance of success, the Irish people are determined to support the de Valera Government.

SEEING LIGHT.

Two weeks ago, the Yellow Press was enthusiastic in persuading the British public to believe that at the next election in the Irish Free State, de Valera will receive a sweeping defeat and Cosgrave will be the presiding deity of the Dail. These reliable and impartial correspondents had also predicted before the last General Election that de Valera had not the ghost of a chance to defeat Cosgravites, and now the latest prophecy, though in the right direction, across the wires, is that de Valera's firm stand in the present fight with the Government at Westminster has increased his stock in the country.

Fears are now entertained that Ireland instead of being persuaded either by force or conciliation is definitely going out of the Commonwealth, because de Valera has already declared that the Irish people want to establish an Independent Irish Republic. The White Paper issued on last Monday gives us an inside view of Irish affairs. The lesson of Ireland cannot be lost upon the Indian people at the present moment.

Notes of the Day

The Premier's Dilemma.

According to the local Anglo-Indian paper the Prime Minister is not likely to give his decision on the thorny communal question before the end of June, when the provisional award will be announced. That means the practical suspension of all work of the Consultative Committee, since the Muslims have refused to take part in the confabulations until the decision on this point has been given by the Premier. The Premier must be on the horns of a dilemma, of which he himself is the author, since the Muslims have refused to accept any other award except one on the lines they have suggested. The other communities may be expected to take up the same attitude. The Premier and his Government are mainly responsible for the present impasse, for they have encouraged rank communalists at the Round Table Conference. Now the boot is on the other foot, for according to the London "Economist" the decision is likely to be one which will satisfy none.

Logic Is Not Their Strong Point.

Sir Samuel Hoare's explanation as to why the Congress meeting was banned is rather far-fetched. He said that the "Congress as a whole had not been declared illegal, but local bodies of the Congress in many instances had been banned." The qualifying words 'many instances' is not a correct statement of facts, as the local Congress bodies have been banned all over the country, without exception. If the Congress has not been banned as a whole, it is difficult to find the justification for all the action taken in Delhi. It is not easy, either to follow Sir Samuel's involved ways of reasoning. They fail to illuminate the dark spaces of the official mind whether in Simla or London. A perfectly legal organisation cannot hold an illegal meeting, nor can its branches be turned into illegal bodies. Logic is not the strong point of Sir Samuel Hoare and his agents.

Crisis In South Africa.

The situation in South Africa has become most disquieting. The large numbers at Johannesburg and severely condemned the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill now before the Federal Legislature. An appeal is to be sent to the Indian Government to come to the help of Indians, and the President declared that Indians would offer Satyagraha, if the Bill were passed into law against their wishes. This shows that the agreement reached between South Africa and India by the Indian Deputation, only a few weeks ago, has not only fallen far short of the actual requirements of South African Indians, but it has entirely failed to remove their disabilities, at least in regard to this most important question. While we admit the difficulties of the position, it is impossible that India can agree to the dispossession of their countrymen, who have been domiciled in South Africa for half-a-century. It is unfortunate the Deputation was unable to wage a sterner fight for the rights of Indians than it has done, and has left the whole position regarding the Bill practically untouched.

Women's Education.

Many of the more important Indian States are far in advance of British India in regard to women's education. In Travancore the proportion of girls to boys in schools and colleges is 1 to 1.6. In this State there is free compulsory education and the percentage of literacy is the highest in the whole country. Even in little Cochin there are 99 institutions for girls and 56,073 of them are receiving the benefit of education there; 148 girls are receiving college education, besides a few more who are being educated either in Travancore or Madras. In Travancore the total number of girls receiving education is 221,569, including 144,569 who are in boys' institutions. These figures are an eloquent testimony to the splendid strides made in the States, which have left British India far behind in this great competition. The British Government have never seriously taken to heart the cause of women's education, and the pioneer efforts are entirely due to the efforts of selfless public workers, notably Dadabhai Navroji whose political work for India is likely to eclipse [illegible]

BENE ISRAEL JEWISH TRUST CASE

In reference to the report which appeared in our issue of the 22nd April of the application before Mr. Justice Blackwell, regarding the Bene Israel Jewish Trust Case, the Solicitors for the Defendants have written us complaining that the headline to our report conveyed the impression that the judge had pronounced his decision that the Trustees had committed a "breach of trust." The report makes it clear that such was not the case and that the judge merely remarked that the gravamen of the allegations was that a "breach of trust" had been committed, whereupon Counsel for the defendants remarked that it was not a "legal" but a "moral" breach of trust that was alleged.

While we cannot agree that our report or headline conveyed any wrong impression, we are glad to publish this assurance that we had and have no desire that any wrong impression should be created and to make it clear, if that should be necessary, that our report or headline was not intended to convey the impression that the judge had expressed any view at all in the matter, which would be contrary to the actual facts which occurred in the Court.

SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

Sir J. Simon Gives Reasons For Deadlock

LONDON, April 25.

Rugby.—Asked for reasons for deadlock in the Sino-Japanese negotiations at Shanghai the Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon in the Commons to-day said that the main difficulty arose over the question of fixed time limit for the second stage of the withdrawal of Japanese troops to International settlement and certain municipally controlled roads adjacent to it.—B.O.W.

NEW BRITISH TARIFFS

LONDON, April 25.

The Abnormal Importations Act Lapses on May 19 and will be replaced by the tariffs which

Tipsy-Cake

Another long step forward towards the abolition of armaments has been made at Geneva. The General Committee of the Disarmament Conference has adjourned,

"until the experts have had time to complete the classification of weapons into groups of offensive and defensive arms."

* * *

In the meanwhile, "several statesmen have returned temporarily to their capitals", where they will get busy turning "weapons of offence into weapons of defence," except Mr. MacDonald who will take a short rest in the Juras, as they can get on quite well, if not better, in Whitehall without him.

* * *

On turning over the page of our evening paper we immediately come upon the headline, 'Britain Finds New Weapons of War." This will come under the category of "Too late for classification" at Geneva. So the business will have to start all over again.

* * *

Sir Samuel Hoare has explained to the House of Commons that the Congress is still a legal body, but certain of its activities are illegal. At the same time, if you don't want to go to jail, we don't advise you to take this too seriously. It's only eyewash for the British public.

* * *

Sir John Simon has explained the reason for the deadlock in the Sino-Japanese negotiations at Shanghai. It appears that "the main difficulty has arisen over the question of a fixed time limit for the second stage of the withdrawal of the Japanese troops to the International Settlement and certain municipally controlled roads adjacent to it."

* * *

At first sight the connection between the municipally controlled roads and the fixed time limit is not quite apparent. But we are in a position to explain that notices have been placed at the entrance to the roads in question stating,

"Roads Closed To Military Operations"

(In Repair Under International Municipal Act of 1867)

In the meanwhile the Japanese troops are bivouacking outside the adjacent Irani hotels.

* * *

Improvement in India's credit is exemplified by the terms of the new Loan, says the British press. "It is pointed out that the proceeds of the new Loan will further increase India's cash balances in England thus putting the Government of India in a very strong financial position"—and at the same time doing a bit of good to the people who will have the use of the money. But that, of course, is a minor consideration.

* * *

What we have to consider chiefly is the generosity of the British investors, who are going to lend their money to India at the really moderate rate of 5 per cent. per annum after buying the loan at discount of an equal figure.

* * *

You may consider why, if India's financial credit is so good, we should have to pay the British investor a higher rate of interest than he gets on his own shaky securities. But we suspect that, like ourselves, you don't understand anything about these financial conundrums, so don't expose your ignorance.

* * *

It's best to listen to what the "Financial News" and the official propagandist of B. O. W. and the other experts have to say about it. It'll do you a bit of good to learn from them what a fine financial position this country occupies at the present time.

* * *

The points to be noted are

(1) that India is a better investment than most places in or outside the British Empire.

(2) that, this is not a "loan of necessity" but "one issued for consolidating the position." A sort of financial joy-ride we imagine—but not for you.

(3) that, India having shipped about £40,000,000 worth of gold to England Indian credit has been greatly strengthened and it is therefore considered safe to lend India a small trifle of £11,000,000.

* * *

And don't forget it's for India's credit that the gold goes to London, and you ought to be very grateful to the bankers there for taking care of it for you. They have been very obliging about it and even now they will make room in their vaults for a bit more, if you ask them nicely.

* * *

"Madras Police Shocks Ex-M.P." says a headline in the "F. P. J." The grammar is also somewhat shocking. But there is nothing extraordinary in either. The Madras Police have made a corner in shocks and the English of

"NEITHER INDEPENDENT NOR REPRESENTATIVE"

Federation Repudiates Ottawa Delegation

DECISIONS CANNOT BIND INDIA

What are exactly the questions to be discussed at the Ottawa Conference? And what are their implications so far as India is concerned?

What is the attitude of the Government of India on these matters? Will India be committed to Imperial preference and reciprocity?

PERSONNEL.

The questions are raised in a communication sent to the Government of India on behalf of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The communication points out that the so-called Indian delegation appointed by the Government is neither representative nor independent; and in fact it has been selected without prior consultation with Indian commercial bodies

WARNING.

The warning is then given that the decisions arrived at the conference, whatever they may be, cannot be binding on the future Indian Government, which should be free to adopt policies and programmes it thinks most suited to the country's interests.

WARNING OF THE PAST

BOMBAY, April 23.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bombay, has addressed the following representation on behalf of the Committee of the Federation with regard to the Ottawa Session of the Imperial Economic Conference, which is expected to be held early in July, at Ottawa, to the Secretary of State for India, the President of the Ottawa Session of the Imperial Economic Conference, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department.

The attention of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has been drawn to an announcement made by Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member to the Government of India, on the floor of the Assembly on April 4, announcing the personnel of the delegation which is to represent India at the forthcoming Ottawa session of the Imperial Economic Conference. The committee regret to find that the personnel of the Indian delegation, though mainly consisting of non-officials, was not arrived at in consultation with the predominant commercial and industrial interests in the country as represented by the federation. Though in other constituent parts of the Empire, delegates to this session of the conference might be made up from Cabinet ministers or officers representing the Government of the country, in a country like India where the administration is hhhhhhhhh(1)Cy srdl cmfwy mm run on entirely different lines and where the Government are not "responsible to the people" in the sense in which it is understood in the self-governing Dominions of the Empire, it is essential for the Government of India, as a precautionary measure, to consult Indian commercial and industrial interests in nominating the Indian delegation to such conferences.

PAST HISTORY.

The delegation to the Ottawa Conference as constituted at present is neither representative of any predominant commercial or industrial interest in the country, nor, the committee believe, are they in a position to express their independent views on several of the questions coming up before the Conference for decisions, the members being the nominees of the Government. They will be mainly acting under the instructions issued by the Government of India of the nature of which the commercial community is kept in the dark.

Looking to the history in the past as to how the fiscal policy of the Government of India has been shaped till now not in the interests of India and how those interests are subordinated from time to time to those of Great Britain, the Committee feel that it would be most undesirable for the Government of India, on the eve of the transference of power to Indian hands, to commit the future Government of the country to any reciprocal preferental tariff agreement.

India is not at present enjoying full control over her fiscal policy and as such is unable to take any independent view of the various proposals that would be submitted for consideration at the conference relating to reciprocal preferential tariffs between the United Kingdom and India.

POTENTIALITIES.

The Government of India have so far failed to acquaint the Indian commercial community with the potentialities of the Ottawa Conference by not taking them into their confidence with regard to Government's attitude on these questions.

In the absence of any definite information as to the attitude of the Government of India at the said Conference beyond a mere statement in the Assembly to the effect that "in case of a conclusion of a trade agreement any changes in tariff which such an agreement may involve will be duly placed before the Legislature for its approval", the committee have no idea about the implications of the various proposals before the Conference relating to the Imperial preference and reciprocity. They, therefore wish unequivocally to state that until India gets effective control over her fiscal policy, under no circumstances would she reconcile herself to the application of the Imperial preference and reciprocity of any nature so far as she is concerned. Though this view has been expressed from time to time from public platform, in the press and the legislature of the country in the past, it is all the more necessary for the committee to reiterate it as India is passing through a crisis of unprecedented magnitude being on the threshold of a of a new era that would be inaugurated by the transference of the British administration in the country to popular legislature.

INDIA A PAWN.

The committee feel that if any commitment is made by the Indian delegation at the Ottawa session of the conference without the full knowledge and agreement of the Indian commercial interests as represented by the federation, it would not only exasperate Indian public opinion and support the conviction that India is being used as a pawn in the greater interests of Great Britain but would unnecessarily strain the feelings between the two countries. The committee, therefore, request that it is desirable in the interests of both Great Britain and the Empire that the Government of India or their delegation at the conference should not commit themselves to any policy, particularly to the application of the principle of the Imperial preference and reciprocity at this juncture and it should be left to the future popular Government of the country that would be constituted by the new Government of India Act to shape their policy regarding inter-imperial trade relations including the application of reciprocal preferential tariff agreement in a manner as would best serve the interests of this country.

NOT BINDING.

In any case I have the honour to make it clear on behalf of the federation that no commitment, not only in respect of Imperial preference and reciprocity but with regard to all economic questions made at the said conference. will be binding on India until she gets full freedom over her own affairs and until she formulates her own fiscal policy suitable to her own needs and requirements after going through the pros and cons of the question. I have, therefore, the honour to request you to take a note of the considered opinion of the committee of this federation with reference to any attitude that may be taken at the Ottawa session of the conference by the Indian delegation."

Air Mail Letters Burnt In Lahore

LAHORE, April 26.

The epidemic of destroying mails in letter boxes has reached Lahore also. When air mail letter box on Mall Road was opened this morning it was found that three air mail letters had been damaged, three inland postcards had been slightly spotted and one inland card had been destroyed. Authorities express the opinion that at night someone had thrown into the box a small tin contain-

Murder And Dacoity Trial

RATNAGIRI VILLAGERS IN COURT

RATNAGIRI, Apr. 24.

Twenty-four witnesses have so far been examined in the case in which 17 villagers of Parchuri in this district are being tried by Mr. N. N. Master, District and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, on charges of murder and dacoity.

Mhada Gana in his evidence stated that his son brought an intimation from Bombay for being communicated to the deceased that he was to be killed.

Ganu Balu, the servant of the deceased, in reply to the public prosecutor stated that he saw 20 or 30 men assembled near the deceased's house. As some of them attempted to catch him, he ran to the jungle. The accused were armed with sticks. In cross-examination the witness admitted that he was indebted to the deceased and was working with him to repay the debt.

Antu Gurav another witness in the course of his evidence said that in the month of Kartika, last Tana Chandarkar and others came to the temple of Goddess Chandika and requested him (witness) to have a "kaul" from the goddess. "Kaul" he explained was a religious ceremony which helped to detect thieves. Witness refused their request and left. Sakha Bal Gurav another witness corroborated this and added that on great pressure of people assembled there, he told the goddess what their request was but there was no answer from the goddess.—A. P.

Remittances To British Treasury

(In pounds sterling.)

From 1st April 1932 to 23rd April 1932:—

Sterling purchased in India 223,000.

Sterling taken over in London 715,000.

Total 938,000.

Sale Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,66,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-3 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,98,75 000 and the average rate Rs. 5-1-11 per annum.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 27th April to Monday, the 2nd May at Rs. 98-12-0 per cent. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 20th April to the 25th April amounted to Rs. 4,53,75,000.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 3rd May. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 6th May. Other conditions are as usual.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

New York, April 26.

Previous closing rate	6.44
To-day's opening rate	6.46
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing rate	6.39
Difference	—.05

Broach expectation:—

April/May	Rs. 183
July/August	Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, April 26.

Previous closing rate	4.58
To-day's opening rate	4.71
Difference	plus .13
To-day's closing rate	4.71
Difference	plus .13

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, April 26.

Previous closing	3.67 3/4
To-day's closing	3.63 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, April 26.

Previous closing	3.67 3/4
To-day's opening	3.64 3/4

Arrested With Revolver And Cartridges

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

The Railway police arrested today on station Virmaji Khetaji coming from Palanpur State by the Delhi Mail. He had with him a revolver and cartridges.—A. P.

SIND CONFERENCE

Meets To-day To Consid Irving Committee Report

KARACHI, Apr. 26.

The Sind Conference reassembled this morning with Mr. A. F. L. Brayne in the chair and took up and concluded general discussion which lasted for three hours and was marked by lively passages.

Nine members spoke and their speeches were mainly directed to the definition of limits within which the work of the Conference was to be conducted.

The Chairman re-iterated the elucidated ruling given in his yesterday's opening speech and said that the conference was entitled to criticise the estimates of the Expert Committee and suggest modifications in the light of later knowledge, but the basic figures should be taken as correct.

The Conference meets to-morrow morning to consider the Irving Committee's Report chapter by chapter.—A. P.

ADJOURN THE CONFERENCE.

A number of Muslim members suggested that conference should adjourn pending the publication of Federal Committee's report and further discussion should be taken up in the light of its recommendations.

The Chairman pointed out that the Conference should proceed on the basis of the existing state of things and could not be postponed till the Federal Finance Committee's report was out. Any recommendation of the Conference, he added, would be subject to modification which might be necessitated in future.—A. P.

CONVICTION AT AKOLA

National Week Sequel

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, April 25.

The 10th "Dictator" of Akola was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine. The men who manufactured contraband salt on the 13th inst. in a public meeting was sentenced to 4 months' R.I. The man who helped him in the work got three months' R.I.

The 6th "Dictator" of Balapur and the 12th Dictator of Basim were sentenced to 9 months' and 6 months' R.I., respectively.

The house of the editor of "Rashtriya Padyawali" recently proscribed by C. P. Government was searched. The police, however, got no copies. They also searched the house of the man who had sold the copies through the streets of Akola. The police could get three copies only.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED

(From a Correspondent)

BHIWANDI, April 25.

Four persons were arrested for taking part in Flag Salutation Ceremony, but they were released later on.

Congress Workers Jailed At Hospet

(From A Correspondent).

HOSPET, April 26.

Four Congress workers were arrested on the Congress Day at Harpanahalli for distributing boycott leaflets. The Joint Magistrate, Hospet, sentenced them to one year rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees two hundred.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Central Provinces—On Saturday there was a dinner party at Government House, Pachmarhi, at which the following guests were present:—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Macnee, Mrs. Middleton-Stewart and Mrs. Michell. After dinner the Governor attended a performance by "The Detonators" at the Small Arms School Theatre.

END OF COMEDY

LONDON, April 25.

The comedy which began in the House of Lords on Thursday when Lord Hailsham announced that the President of the Board of Trade could not legally sit in the House of Commons, ended this evening when the bill explaining the position became law was passed by both Houses.—

CITY NOTES

PROSPECTS OF STERLING LOAN

CUMBROUS PROCEDURE FOR INDIAN INVESTORS

BOMBAY, April 26.

The rupee is worth 12as. 0.7ps. gold or 13.43 pence to-day.

The Government of India have announced the terms for the sterling loan of £10 millions which is a logical sequence of the weakness of the sterling exchange. They are on the horns of a dilemma and the sterling loan is the solution of it; and it is lucky for them that the financial situation in London is about the most favourable for some time.

LOAN PROBLEM

The new rupee loan is expected some time in May and it is essential for this purpose that there should be easy money and plenty of it. This is a hindrance in the way of tightening up exchange by currency contraction and hence the dilemma. The Government expected to borrow Rs. 14-1/2 crores in India and this might have given a little strength to exchange but that cannot be done in time to prevent the landslide in the exchange rate which seems to be on now.

SCHUSTER'S SIGNIFICANT MESSAGE

At the conclusion of his recent visit to Bombay, the Finance Member said that he was prepared for the slackening of gold exports and it is presumable that he meant he was going to get over it by floating the sterling loan. There is little doubt that, in his mind, the balances with the Secretary of State could not get him through the slack season till October when the next year's busy season might, if he was fortunate, bring chances of purchasing sterling again.

MUST HAVE STERLING FUNDS.

On the basis of this year's commitments, the Secretary of State would have required £2-1/2 millions per month and £6 millions to repay the loan maturing in June. Up to October he would thus require about £25 millions. His cash balance in the new financial year was about £16 millions and, allowing for a minimum balance of £3 millions, he wanted £10 millions more to get through till October.

WHAT ARE THE CHANCES?

Though there has been recent experience of the New Zealand loan of only £5 millions, of which the underwriters had to take up 46 per cent, it is thought that the status of India and the recent success of the remittance programme (though it was through the adventitious help of gold exports) would make the Indian issue successful. The time allowed is short enough to justify the anticipation but after all, one has to remember that the borrowing is admittedly for current needs and it would not be surprising if the underwriters are left with some percentage like ten to twenty on their hands.

CUMBROUS PROCEDURE FOR INDIAN SUBSCRIBERS

The procedure laid down for Indian investors is cumbrous and needlessly so. It looks like a relic of the days when the Secretary of State looked at things from the London point of view. Why should an Indian investor have to send the sterling over, with the chance of having to get it back if he is not allotted? And why should not a simple deposit of rupees with the Imperial Bank of India do just as well, if not better? All that would be necessary then would be a cable from the Bombay or Calcutta Office of the Bank to the London Office showing the amount of deposits received and asking for corresponding allotment. But this is so sensible an arrangement that it will not be adopted. Indian investors will have also to incur unnecessary expenses in cable charges for the remittance, an avoidable expense.

BEST WAY TO KEEP THEM CUT

There is little time, as it is, for Indians to apply in London but the procedure makes it almost impossible for them to do so. If the Government's intention were to keep them out, they could not have done it more effectively. Due to this and other causes, it is not expected that much Indian money will be invested in this loan.

CURIOUS PROVISION

There is a curious provision in the issue of stock or bearer bonds. It reads "Stock will be transferable in sums which are multiples of one penny." Now a penny is nearly the smallest coin of account. Is the limitation the work of some wag in the India Office? Or should we take this as a genuine mistake?

EFFECT ON LOCAL SECURITIES

The local securities market ruled easy, 3-1/2 per cents opening at Rs. 62-2 after being quoted at Rs. 62-12 yesterday. It is believed that the sterling borrowing which will be in addition to the Rs. 14-1/2 crores to be got in India, is a breach of the Finance Member's word not to resort to fresh borrowing. The Government's anticipations regarding obtaining sterling through expansion in India have been falsified and this is the effect on the market. But some upward tendency was shown towards the close of the session due to scattered covering.

THAT CROSS-RATE AGAIN

After having remained at about 375 for some days, there has been renewed weakness in the London New York rate. Yesterday's closing rate of 367-3/4 was seven points lower than the opening and to-day's opening rate of 364--1/2 is still lower. The chief reason for this decline is the return of good feeling towards New York and a return of money which had flown to London from there. The lower dollar rate is, of course, to the advantage of Britain but the Chancellor has said that he would make every effort to stabilise it at some level and for this purpose he even wanted to borrow £150 millions if necessary. This bill has just been passed by the Parliament but there is also, in the hands of the British Government, the amount purchased during the upward rush in the dollar rate for some weeks past. But, in the local market, the feeling is widely expressed that the rate will now go down steadily to about 350 if not lower. This is probably an exaggerated estimate but is not outside the bounds of possibility.

GOLD RATE RISE

The price of gold is mounting up and, from Rs. 26-14 a few days ago, to-day it was quoted at Rs. 28-3 with sellers scarce. The stocks in the Bombay market have been almost depleted and it is doubtful if, even at the present high rates, the week's shipment will be more than last week. It will take some time for up-country shipments to start going again and this may not happen till next week. If the shipments do materialise, it will give a much needed support to the exchange rate.

Gazette Of India

Mr. T. Sloan, I.C.S., has been placed on Special duty in the Home Department, Government of India from May.

Lt.-Colonel D. G. Wilson, Resident at Gwalior, officiates for Colonel G. D. Ogilvie as A. G. G. in Central India during latter's absence on two and a half month's leave. This will be in addition to Colonel Wilson's own duties.—A. P.

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LANCASHIRE TO ANNEX SEPARATED BURMA

PREFERENCE FOR INDIAN GOODS TO GO ?

LONDON, April 26.

"Now that Burma is to have separate Constitution, arrangement whereby Burma is included in the Indian fiscal system with the result that India has a 20 per cent. preference in Burma against Lancashire can be changed by British statesmanship greatly to the advantage of both Lancashire and Burma."

This is the suggestion of "MORNING POST" (organ of "die-hard" British Imperialism) which in the course of an editorial says that Great Britain as a profitable market for Burma rice should be able to devise a system profitable to both countries and greatly to the advantage of our most depressed industry.

The paper concludes by suggesting that cotton industry should be strongly represented at Ottawa—Reuter.

MISS EVELYN EVERETT-GREEN DEAD

Wrote Fiction Under "Cecil Adair" Pseudonym

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, April 25.

Miss Evelyn Everett-Green, the authoress who for 23 years wrote very successfully under that name and as "Cecil Adair" has died with the secret of her dual authorship well kept.

Under the pen-name of Adair she achieved her biggest successes, of one of which "Gabriel Garth" 150,000 copies have been sold.

She averaged three books a year, and in 13 years wrote 35 novels. Writing all her books in her garden study at Funchal, she retained Victorian characteristics, condemning modern fashions, herself wearing trailing skirts and high collars of 'eighties, and giving instructions that the heroines depicted on the covers of her books must be "adequately and modestly clad."

(Miss Evelyn Everett-Green, whose death is reported at the age of 76, studied at Bedford College, London and won Reid Scholarship (1872-73). She took up steadily a literary career, and, since 1910, lived much abroad. Among her host of publications mention may be made of "Shut In" (1894), "Tom Heron of Sax" (1893), "After Worcester" (1900), "Gabriel Garth," "Lady Elizabeth and Juggernant" (1906), "The Magic Island" (1906), "Married in Haste" (1907), "Theh House of Silence" (1910), "The Evolution of Sara" (1911), "Confirmed Bachelor" (1915), "Eyes of Eternity" (1918), "Miss Anne Thrope'" (1921), "The Tyranny of Trifles" (1923), "Ghost Hall" (1925).

COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

First Social Gathering

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The first annual Social Gathering of the College of Theology and Social Sciences was held on Sunday evening in the College Hall Prarthnasamaj, Girgaum. The chief guests of the evening were Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay, and Dr. Maitra of Calcutta. Mr. Chandavarkar presided.

The Secretary of the College gave a brief account of its workings and pointed out that the College served as a training ground for social work for young men and women, as the education imparted comprised the study of kindred Social Sciences as politics, sociology, economics, civics and theology, with facilities for practical training in social centres in Bombay. He made an appeal to the benevolent and philanthropic gentlemen to come forward and encourage the College.

Dr. Maitra, who is a prominent social worker of Calcutta and is going to Europe to study social problems abroad, spoke on the importance of adult educational colleges. He gave on the spot a small donation of Rs. 25/- and promised a further sum on his return to India after his Continental tour in September next.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings thanked the College authorities for the honour done to him and paid a tribute to the two secretaries of the College for the zeal with which they have brought the institution into existence against great odds especially in these days of economic depression in every walk of life. By way of suggestion he pointed out the desirability of bringing in distinguished outside educationists as the Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University and others like him for such functions and thus link the College to the University in all possible ways.

MRS. SHAUKAT ALI

Press Interview Contradicted

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Apropos of an interview with Mrs. Shaukat Ali, which appeared in the "Evening News of India", yesterday, the "Khilafat" writes in its issue this morning.:

"More than half of what appeared yesterday in the "Evening News of India" as Mrs. Shaukat Ali's interview is the outcome of the fertile brain of its writer. It is regrettable that a responsible daily should have published statements which Mrs. Shaukat Ali never made to the correspondent. We hope the paper will soon correct those statements."

In the interview the "Evening News" published Mrs. Shaukat Ali was reported to have narrated the story of her life and said that India would be her future home for her son's sake. Referring to her marriage she is reported to have said:—

"It would be nonsense to suggest that my marriage with Shaukat Ali was a love match." "I have done with happiness. I have made my choice and I intend to stand by it."

JAUNT ACROSS A RIVER

CUTTACK. (By Mail).

Fifty political prisoners were transferred, yesterday, from the Cuttack Jail to the Sambalpur Jail. Last evening, a small procession of about 14 persons marched through the town singing songs. The police arrested the processionists, took them to the other side of the river and left them there.—A. P.

TAILORS CUT IT OUT

"Breach Of Trust" Case Compounded

The case filed against M. D. R. Carvelho at the instance of the Tailor's Association charging him with criminal breach of trust, was disposed off by the Chief Presidency Magistrate recently.

Mr. V. F. Couto, Advocate, appearing for the accused, requested the court to alter the charge to one of cheating, stating that the facts for the prosecution had disclosed an offence under Section 420.

He added that the parties had made up their differences, which were due to a misunderstanding, and applied for permission to compound the case.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police prosecutor, had no objection.

The Magistrate granted the permission applied for and marked the case compounded and acquitted the accused.

FATAL STAB

Quarrel Over A Woman

The adjourned inquest on the body of Nurudding, who it is alleged was stabbed by one Tajuddin on April 22, at 6-30 a.m. in a building at Love Lane, at Byculla, was resumed this morning by the Coroner and a jury.

Tajuddin, the suspect, who has been remanded to police custody, was brought to the Court under a strong police escort.

From the evidence recorded it appears that three friends, namely, the deceased, the suspect and one Abdul Kadir lived together a room in a building at Love Lane at Byculla. At 5-30 a.m. on April 22, witness Abdul Kadir, hearing the deceased crying out "O! God O! God", got up from his bed and saw the suspect giving blows to the deceased. Witness caught hold of the suspect, but the latter managed to free himself and ran after the deceased who had by that time escaped from the room.

FELL IN A POOL OF BLOOD.

Witness followed him and saw that the suspect was stabbing the deceased with a knife. The deceased fell in a pool of blood and the witness raised an alarm. Many people collected at his place the suspect was all the while standing beside the body of the deceased.

To a woman who was crying the suspect said "why do you cry? I have assoulted the man."

Witness took the deceased to the J. J. Hospital where he died later.

One of witnesses, who was living in the same building, said that he saw on the day in question the suspect saying to the deceased "How many times have I forbiddin you from doing it" and he heard the deceased replying "pardon, pardon, I will not do it again. Excuse me for God's sake".

Witness also heard the suspect saying "I assaulted him" at a later stage.

—Suspect went and surrendered himself to the Byculla police at 7.30 the same morning. The jury returned a verdict of death due to five penetrative wounds in the chest and on the back inflicted by a pen-knife. It appears that the stabbing was a sequence of a quarrel that the suspect and the deceased had that morning regarding a woman whom both of them knew.

MISTAKEN DRINK

Sulphuric Acid Swallowed For Peppermint Essence

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Kalyanji Damodar was admitted this morning to the J. J. Hospital for treatment for throat-burning, vomitting and a burning sensation in stomach, lungs, etc.

Early this morning the patient got stomach-ache and took a dose of sulphuric acid mistaking it to be peppermint essence.

His mouth and tongue has turned white and his lips have swelled and he is lying in the hospital in great agony. His condition is said to be serious.

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali

The Secretary of the above Mandali writes:—

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahavak Mandali invite applications on the prescribed forms not later than 31st May 1932 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community for scholarships for the year 1932-33. Students going in for technical education will receive preference. Those students who are already on the Mandali's list must also submit fresh applications on the printed form, before the aforesaid date. Printed application forms could be had from the Honorary Secretaries of the Mandali care of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, No. 264, Charni Road, Girgoan, Bombay.

VICEROY'S LOST OPPORTUNITY

Ordinances Must Be With Drawn

CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS OF REFORMS IN N. W. F.

PESHAWAR, April 22.

Malik Khuda Bakhan Khan B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Dera Ismail Khan, leader of the Frontier Council Independent Party, has made the following statement to the Associated Press:—

The Governor-General's address, delivered at the inauguration ceremony of the N. W. F. Province Legislative Council, has quite clearly recognised the equality of status of our province with the rest of British India and assured us that the same status would be maintained as far as our province is concerned in all further constitutional developments.

It was anxiously expected that on this August occasion the Viceroy would also make an announcement regarding the withdrawal of the ordinances and release of political prisoners, but nothing of the sort has been done and a very good opportunity has been lost.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

The suspension of the portion of the Frontier Crimes Regulations as relates to procedure is a good feature of the address, but in view of the time and labour spent on the consideration of the Frontier Regulations by the Naamatullah Committee and the views expressed by it against their retention, it is rather disappointing to note that the Viceroy still considers them to stand in need of further discussion and study from different aspects.

There is, however, a redeeming feature inasmuch as his Excellency has announced that the Governor is consulting provincial officers on the subject, and hopes to make a further statement on it shortly. I am confident that the promised statement would announce the repeal of the Frontier Regulations, as has been persistently and universally demanded by the public.

LIBERALS UP THERE TOO!

PESHAWAR, April 22.

Two more parties have been formed among the Muslim M. L. C.'s. The first one is the Progressive Party with Sir Abdul Qayum Khan as leader. Active canvassing is still going on and the full list of members is expected to be out shortly.

The Khan members have formed their own party numbering eight called the Liberal Party. Their leader is Nawab Baz Mahomed Khan, Chief of Khattaks of Teri (Kohat).—A. P.

MINORITY RIGHTS

Interviewed by the Associated Press Sir Abdul Qayum, the Frontier Government Minister, expressed pleasure at the fine spirit in which the reforms had been conceived and also quickly implemented. He hoped that it would herald a new era of happiness and prosperity to the province, particularly in view of the Viceroy's assurance of the grant of a further measure of reforms which would be given to India.

Sir Abdul Qayum assured the minorities that it would be the duty of the majority community to inspire confidence among them by maintaining goodwill and co-operation among all classes and creeds.

GOVERNOR'S VISITORS

Yesterday afternoon the Governor of the Frontier granted interviews to Hafiz Mahomed Halim, a member of the Council of State and a big merchant of Cawnpore, and to Moulvi Anis Ahmad, secretary of the Central Moslem Federation of Bombay, for more than an hour at Government House.—A. P.

FLAG CHANGES

MADRAS, April 25.

Police arrested a Congress volunteer this afternoon while hoisting a Congress Flag on the flagstaff inside the Congress House in General Peters Road, which is now in Government's possession.

The volunteer is stated to have removed the Union Jack unnoticed by anybody and substituted a Congress flag.—A. P.

JAILS FULL

BANKURA, (By Mail).

About 66 women picketers of the Bishnupur sub-division, Bankura, were convicted and sentenced by the special magistrate of Bishnupur, this year under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. About 42 of them, however, were released subsequently, before they underwent full terms of their imprisonment.—A. P.

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MUKTHAR BEGUM

With MADAN THEATRE'S

ALL-TALKING & SINGING DRAMA IN HINDI:

ALIBABA

(From "ARABIAN NIGHTS")

WITH

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MD. NAWAB; SORABJI KERAWALA & RAHIM BAKX.

SHOWS:—5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW on FRIDAY at 3 P.M.

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SAGAR'S GUJARATI TALKIE SUCCESS.

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MADAN'S HILARIOUS COMEDY TALKIE

MUFLIS ASHAK

or

The BEGGAR'S LOVE.

Prepare yourself for a Treat of your life.

WEST-END TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

GOVT. PAYS HEAVILY FOR INFLATED RATIO

(Continued from page 12).

he continued, "and the inability of Government to secure sterling at a time when gold is still leaving India at the rate from three to four crores of rupees a month, indicates that new Indian sterling loans will continue to be a feature of Indian finance for some years to come. In fact, they will be a feature, so long as the value of the rupee is maintained at 1/6."

SIR OSBORNE SMITH ON NEW ISSUE

Ready Response Expected

BOMBAY, April 26.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the prospects of India sterling loan, Sir Osborne Smith, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, said:—

"I know of no agricultural country that has withstood the prolonged economic depression so well as India. Her exchange has remained stable and she has repaid her £15,000,000 January maturity without recourse to the London market.

Moreover, there is no unemployment in India such as is forced to one's notice in Europe, America and other countries, and we have avoided produce pools and similar unhealthy prevaricative subtleties, which are designed to subvert the first economic law of supply and demand.

India is consequently in a favourable position to take an early advantage of any upward trend in commodity prices and, should the sterling-dollar cross-rate react to, say, 3.60, gold exports will be profitably stimulated.

"It is, therefore, probable that a ready response will be forthcoming from British investors to India's Loan offering."

SIGN OF INDIA'S IMPROVED CREDIT

British Comments

LONDON, April 26.

"The improvement in India's credit is exemplified by the terms of the new loan." This is the assertion emphasised by comments of newspapers.

It is pointed out that the proceeds of the new Loan will further increase India's cash balances in England, thus putting the Government of India in a very strong financial position.

The "Finance News" declares that investors may now invest with greater confidence in India than in all but very few places in or outside the British Empire.—Reuter.

To-night and This Week

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Miss RAMPYARI Miss SARDAR
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COMING SHORTLY

"KRISHNA AVTAR"

KRISHNATONE SUPER TALKIE.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS

Probables

LONDON, April 25.

The following are probables for Two Thousand Guineas with their jockeys: Andrea (Brennan), April Fifth (Lane), Clustine (H. Beasley), Cockpen (Gordon Richards), Dastur (Beary), Hesperus (Elliott), Loaningdale (Childs), Miracle (H. Wragg), Orwell (Jones), Paddington (F. Rickaby), Rolling Rock (P. Beasley), Spenser (Dick), Wyvern (Jelliss), Sir Troops (Blank).

Violator was scratched at 11 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING

LONDON, April 25.

The following is the latest betting on Derby:—

4 to 1 against Orwell; 100/11 Miracle; 13/1 Cockpen taken and offered; 20/1 Loaningdale; 22/1 Rolling Rock; 25/1 Dastur offered; 33/1 Violator, Firdaussi and Paddington taken and offered; 33/1 Bulandshar offered 40/1 taken; 66/1 Portofina offered 100/1 taken. —Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Aston Villa Draw With Arsenal

LONDON, April 25.

In the football match to-day in the first Division of League Aston Villa drew with the Arsenal with one goal each.—Reuter's Special.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR

OPERA HOUSE,

CHAUPATTI,

FROM

5th to 15th May,

Admission Free.

Sjt. BHULABHAI DESAI, Advocate, will open the Bazar.

For Stalls Apply Central Bank Building, 2nd Floor, between 3 & 6 P.M.

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Cut from best Indian Chrome with stout soles to last.

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Fair Wear or Free Repair.

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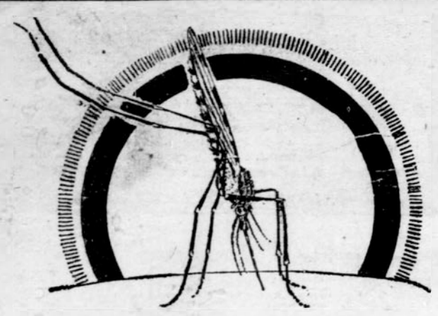

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Just think what 60% more red blood corpuscles promises you in the way of health.

Take the short cut to complete health by building up new strength in your body, nerves and blood with Sanatogen. In a very short time Sanatogen will rid you of weakness and nervousness, making you feel and look as well and strong as ever.

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ON SALE EVERYWHERE

B. S.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Negotiations To Be Re-opened

We have received the following weekly review from Messrs. Narayandas Khandelwal and Co., dated Calcutta, April 22: -

JUTE

This section was very quiet during the period under review. On Monday Howrahs opened at Rs. 38 and Kamarhattys at Rs. 314 but in sympathy with easier goods market Howrahs touched Rs. 29|8 and Kamarhattys Rs 299. The raw commodity market also dropped to Rs. 29 8 in the absence of any overseas demand or interest taken by local mills. There was scarcity of turnover in bigger denomination. If a solitary transaction took place in any scrip which was not dealt for weeks, the price was in some cases 50 below the last quotations. Gorepores from a quotation of Rs. 280 were dealt in a big parcel at Rs. 200 as soon as the deal was closed there were buyers over with no scrip offering. Standards changed hands at Rs. 220. Albions at Rs. 200, in small lot. Kankinarrahs at Rs 275. Dalhousies at Rs. 250, and Unions at Rs. 310, all in small lots. Reliances which had withstood the fall for a considerable time were lower at Rs. 52, while Empires were placed at Rs. 32. Hooghlys at Rs. 54, Clives at Rs. 17|8 and Nationals at Rs. 15|12; Hukumchands were on offer at Rs. 18 and Craigs at Rs. 0 14 0; Presidents at Rs. 3|14. In some instances the quotations have come down lower than this lowest touched since 1926. It is regrettable that up till now no satisfactory solution has been arrived at regarding the dispute between the associated and non-associated mills. Mr. Adamji's and Mr. Mofatlal Gagalbhoy's are expected to arrive in Calcutta within a day or two and fresh negotiations are likely to be re-opened. The Government has also been approached to interfere and unless private negotiation succeed, Government intervention is not unlikely with the settlement of this question, prices are likely to look up.

In this month, the export is likely to be about 6 crores of yards hessian. The stocks on March 31, 1932 were as under:—

Hessians	15,33,94,929 yards
Sacking	5,59,02,295 yards

COTTON.

Dull conditions have obtained in this section and only a small business was put through. A small lot of New Ring (Ordy.) changed hands at Rs. 47 and New Victorias (ordy) were marked at Rs. 1|10.

COALS.

Only a few isolated deals were recorded in this counter at lower levels. Bengal were quoted down to Rs. 212; Barradhemo registered a deal at Rs. 5, Burrakur (ordy.) were marked at Rs. 9|4 and Churulia changed hands at annas 12.

MISCELLANEOUS

There has been no feature of outstanding interest reported in this section. Indian Iron and Steel kept quiet at Rs. 3|8 and Indian Galvanising were slightly easier at Rs. 7|6 Muzafarpore and United Provinces Electrics were dealt in at Rs. 7 and 98 respectively among the Electrical Groups. The usual turnovers in Sugar Shares continues and rates have been well-maintained. Carew and Company's were quoted at Rs. 14|4, Cawnpore (ordy.) at Rs. 25|4 Champaran at Rs. 22|4, New Savan at Rs. 14 and Samastipores at Rs. 14|12.

Among other sections, Bengal Paper (ordy.) remained fairly steady round Rs. 45|8 and Titaghur Paper (ordy.) at Rs. 9. Indian Wood Products were dealt in at Rs. 15|12, Murree Brewary at Rs. 99 and Triton Insurance at Rs. 130 ex.

BANKS AND RAILWAYS.

Imperial Banks fully paid up issues kept steady at Rs. 1000 and Contributories at Rs. 240. A transaction was reported in Central Banks shares at Rs. 14|12 Only a solitary deal in Hoshiarpur-Doab at Rs. 62 was reported in Light Railways' section.

TEAS

The undertone of this section kept steady fairly, with practically no sellers for better class stocks in view of the imposition of preferential tariff in the British Budget.

On Wednesday morning it was known that 4d. duty was imposed on all foreign teas and 2d. on Empire grown teas.

It was opined in the responsible quarters that although there is no chance of an immediate prospect of tea shares on account of this duty, it will certainly give a fillip to the industry in general.

DIVIDENTS

Name of the Companies	Amt. per share. Rs.
Bally Jute Mills Ld. (ordy.)	Nil.
Bally Jute Mills Ld. (Pref.)	3|8
Phaskowa Tea Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Methola Tea Co., Ltd.	7 8
Lohagar Tea Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Amluckie Tea Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Gohpur Tea Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Betjan Tea Co., Ltd.	-|12 -
Jutilbari Tea Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Tongpani Tea Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Dimakusi Tea Co., Ltd.	1
Gungaram Tea Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Bolampore Coal Co., Ltd.	Nil.
Khardah Mills Ltd.	....
Howrah Hills, Ltd.	....
Reliance Mills, Ltd.	....

TREATMENT BY PRAYER

Inquest Questions

GIRL WHO LACKED MEDICAL CARE

That death was due to general tuberculosis, accelerated by failure to obtain medical treatment, was the verdict at the resumed inquest at Battersea, recently, on Miss Judith Levira Ada Bryan Irwin, aged 20, an artist, of Burston-road, Putney, who had received Christian Science treatment.

The jury added that there was no criminal negligence, but general negligence without any individual being responsible.

Dr. Henry Lloyd Driver, of East Molesey, said that he saw Miss Irwin the day before she went to the Christian Science Sanatorium at Harrow. He was called to give a diagnosis of the trouble in the chest. The girl seemed very agitated at the idea of seeing a doctor. He found that she had fairly advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, especially on the right side. Arrangements had already been made for her to go to a home.

The Coroner (Dr. Edwin Smith): Would it be a place where she would have good surroundings?—I should say excellent.

She would get prayer there, and that would be the beginning and the end of it?—Yes.

Replying to Viscount Clive, who appeared for the relatives, Dr. Driver said that Miss Irwin was not a weak character.

Miss Muriel Ensor, of Hurlingham-road, Fulham, said that she visited Miss Irwin every day for about half an hour. On the day of the girl's death she and Mrs. Irwin (the girl's mother) sent for a doctor.

The Coroner: Why did you send for a doctor?—Because the people in the house were not Christian Scientists, and it seemed fairer.

There is no chink in your armour. Shortly, your treatment is prayer?—Yes.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Do Christian Scientists live longer than other people?—I know many people whose lives have been prolonged by Christian Science.

They never ask for preferential treatment from life insurance companies?—Certainly not.

"If the expectation of life were better you would expect the insurance companies to offer preferential treatment, as they do sometimes to total abstainers," commented Dr. Smith.

Replying to Viscount Clive, witness said that Miss Irwin was petrified with fear when it was suggested she should have medical treatment.

The coroner, summing up, said that the questions the jury would have to ask themselves were: One, was death due to general tuberculosis. The second was whether death was accelerated by absence of medical treatment, and, having heard the evidence, they would probably say "Yes."

"It has not been asserted that there was neglect of a criminal degree," he said.

Following the verdict the coroner said that the teaching of the system called Christian Science attracted a great many people.

"Their great mistake," he said, "is to assume that the mental treatment over a wide field is successful, therefore the whole territory of disease can be successfully explored. Most people consider it a preposterous claim completely refuted by experience.

"I appeal to Christian Scientists to consider where this teaching is leading them, particularly in the case of those with young children, as exemplified by the case you have just been considering."

ADVANTAGES OF A BEARD

Best Attention In Hotels

ADDED DIGNITY EVERYWHERE

From time to time a sensation is caused in England when it is announced that some young man is growing a beard.

"As one who considers himself a comparatively young man I think I may claim to be an expert on the subject, as during the last five years I have grown four beards, and am now busily engaged in growing my fifth," writes the Hon. Maynard Greville in the "Sunday Dispatch." He says:—

My reasons for preferring a beard are:—

1. Increased respect from persons of all ages.

2. No one ever forgets your face or where he or she has met you.

3. You are a continual source of amusement to your friends, who may exercise what wit they have at your expense.

4. Ability to change your nationality at any moment, and get out of all sorts of awkward situations.

5. Increased comfort and freedom from the barbarous habit of mutilating your face twice a day.

6. Complete immunity from petting or mothering by women.

7. A beard was the proper facial dress for an Englishman when the country had some claim to greatness.

On the first point the difference in treatment you receive, with a beard and without one, is amazing.

Waiters are particularly susceptible to beards, while hotel managers and proprietors invariably fall for them. If I go into a hotel without a beard I get the worst room, and it is almost impossible to induce the staff to give me any attention, while with a beard a sort of reception committee is formed apparently from nowhere, and one is bowed into the royal suit.

ADDED DIGNITY.

Even the simple process of filling up the petrol tank of a car is turned into an impressive ceremony if one has a beard. It might even be possible to intimidate income-tax collectors and bank managers provided one has an hirsute appendage.

People look upon me as a good-natured buffoon when I am clean-shaven; with a beard I am not forgotten the next morning, and am treated with proper respect.

There is no more delightful way of spending one's leisure than in amusing one's friends, and it is always entertaining to note a group trying to think out some new 'gag' when one comes into a club smoking room.

The fourth reason is probably the most entertaining. When inclined, one can become a Lett, a Finn, or some obscure Central European whose English is very defective, and cause an enormous sensation. I have a friend who will insist on introducing me as a foreign potentate whenever I go out with him. It sometimes becomes a little embarrassing, especially when I lapse into perfectly good English.

It is of great use in dealing with people who may be temporarily annoyed with one. Even the passionate harangue of an excited taxi-driver can be effectively quelled if one merely smiles at him and makes uncouth foreign noises while shrugging the shoulders.

As for shaving, if one allows only ten minutes a day for the operation which is a very low estimate—many men, including myself, have to shave twice a day to look really clean—one finds that in one week one has wasted an hour and ten minutes in performing the unpleasant task; in a month, four hours forty minutes; in a year, two days, twelve hours fifty minutes; and in ten years rather more than three weeks of one's life, in going through an unnecessary and agonizing experience.

With regard to the reaction from women, I think that this can be best summed up in the words of Oliver Baldwin, who grew a beard a little before I did but took it off again.

When I was in the full bloom of my first growth I charged him with treachery and accused him of having let me down. He replied that as he was standing or Parliament he would lose the flapper vote if he kept on.

I know of no better argument for growing a beard.

This new lubricant has proved its value under all conditions

Mobilgrease is sold by dealers in 5 lb. tins

FEW motorists realise that ordinary oils and solid greases commonly used for spring shackles, chassis bearing points, steering gears etc. do not adequately lubricate the parts they are meant to protect. Ordinary greases get displaced under severe road shock, leaving points of contact unprotected.

But that is not the case with Mobilgrease—the new lubricant evolved by Vacuum Oil engineers. Semi—fluid in nature, it flows through small clearances where ordinary grease cannot penetrate. And it also resists water and heat

ALL CHASSIS POINTS
SPRING LEAVES
STEERING GEAR
GEAR BOX*
BACK AXLE*

*when recommended in the Mobiloil Chart

Use Mobilgrease

Made only by
VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

NESTLE'S MALTED MILK

MADE IN AMERICA

Start to-day the Nestle's Malted Milk way to perfect health. Doctors everywhere are recommending Nestle's Malted Milk as the finest tonic-food in the world for growing children, invalids and the sick. Rich in vitamins A. B. D. & E., and natural milk calcium Nestle's Malted Milk builds up nerves and body tissue and strengthens the constitution to withstand illness and disease.

LARGE BOTTLE Rs2/-

WANTED

FOR

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujc at, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 36% OVER 1930.

Increasing Popularity of the Company
Evidence of Public Confidence.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.

It will pay you to become an Agent of this Progressive Life Office.

For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1913)

Head Office: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE

For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE

Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE

AND

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Each of the pictures represent a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further, we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

For example, you see that picture No. 4 represents a handle. The name of the object in the Clues is STICK: so the correct solution is STICK. Then in picture No. 6, you see illustrated the blade of a knife. The name of the object to which it belongs is KNIFE, as given in the Clues, so you write down KNIFE, and so on with each picture.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct or, perhaps, only nearly correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

KNIFE, STICK, CHAIR, SPOON, ENVELOPE, BAT, MOTOR CAR, WATCH, CART, KEY, ROLLER, NAIL, KETTLE, FOUNTAIN PEN, CHARKHA, BALANCE, LANTERN, BED, KITE, BOTTLE, PENCIL, SHOE, CARRIAGE, TEA POT, ELECTRIC FAN, BLACK BOARD, CORK-SCREW, LADDER, WATERING CAN, RAILWAY TRACK, DOOR, CUP.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the name of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the objects as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated. (See examples Nos. 4 and 6 given above).
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and drop in their entries in one of the locked Boxes provided for the purpose in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7th MAY 1932.*
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Picture Puzzle

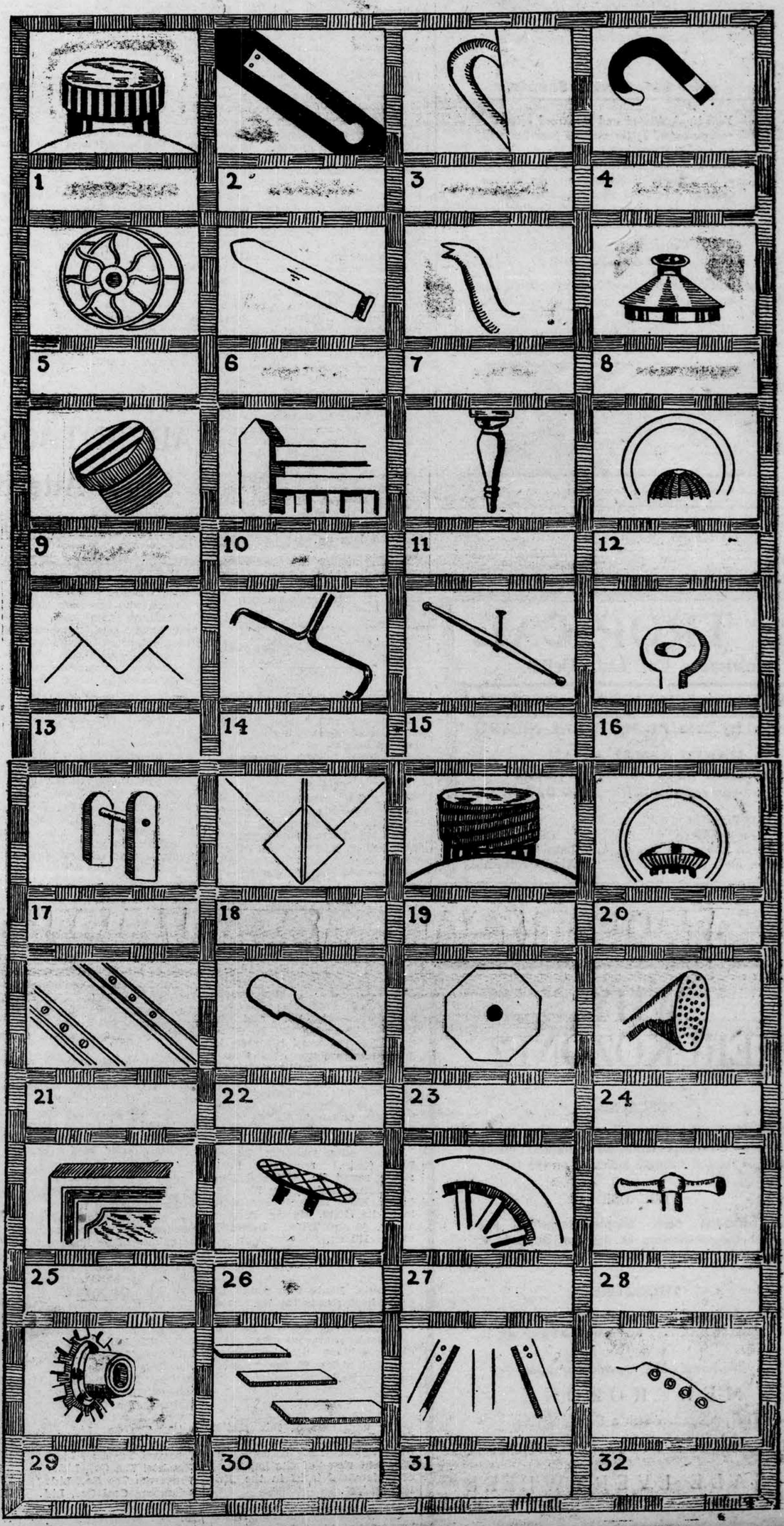
COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....



AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Japanese And Trade Buying

BETTER FEELING IN WALL-STREET

Sterling To Be Kept At Advantageous Export Level

BOMBAY April 26.

Better feeling in Wall-street discouraged sellers and prices of American Cotton improved on trade and Japanese buying. Messrs. E. J. Schwaback & Co., of New York who advocated short sales upto now, cable that there are some signs of improvement in general business conditions. Bearish features in the situation seems to have been fully discounted for the present. Any fresh factors must be bullish and therefore for the time-being they favour purchases.

The decline in sterling-dollar cross rate is mainly due to London policy to keep sterling at an advantageous level for the export trade. Adequate provision is made to check any speculative activity and if the present policy is pursued vigorously, chances are in favour of further weakness in sterling.

These developments will have direct effect on the trend of cotton prices.

On Monday the New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices declined on long liquidation but later advanced on trade buying. Those who looked for decline and advocated short sales, are now changing their opinions and prefer purchases. Several new measures adopted by the U. S. A. Government with a view to assist the recovery from the depression, seemed to have little effect but they have created an optimistic feeling and with any fresh favourable development, there will be resumption of a buying movement. In the mean time trade is buying scale down and the South is selling gradually on all advances. The immediate future of the market is rather uncertain but long pull ideas favour higher prices and we prefer purchases in all weak markets.

The New York futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 3 to 4 points. At the opening there was scattered long liquidation but as soon as selling orders were executed, prices showed hardening tendency and at the time of Liverpool close, prices of near months in New York were unchanged while December delivery was quoted 2 points below previous closing. Steady trade buying continued in the afternoon session and the market closed at about the highest level at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 6.14c.

Although German political news were bearish, the Liverpool cotton futures markets opened steady at a decline of 3 points owing to easier sterling exchange. After a decline of 3 to 4 points, the market quietly recovered on further weakness of the exchange. Although New York opening advices were not good, the market held steadily the improvement despite wider parity. The market closed irregular at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 4.92 d. per lb.

East Indian cotton prices were quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points while Egyptian cotton prices declined 3 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 7 points.

MUCH BOASTED FARM RELIEF.

Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Prices were steadier on trade buying. Trade opinion seems to be centred now on American domestic politics and International financial situation. The predominent feeling appears to be that President Hoover's administration has utterly failed to grasp the world's economic conditions and the chances of his re-election look very poor. At the last election President Hoover was able to count on Southern Farmers votes in consequence of his much boosted Farm Relief Act. The result of this Act has provided very disastrous to the Farmers' cotton declining from 18 cents to 6 cents per lb. and wheat from 180 cents to 60 cents per bushel.

Industrialists have lost confidence in inflationary measures since there is no improvement in commodity prices and consequently no better demand for dry goods, whilst America's export trade continues to fall off even with countries such as South America. The chances of a Democratic candidate being returned this year appear brighter and should this prove to be the case the world will have a sigh of relief. Important development are expected during May, meantime it looks as though buyers will continue to have to exercise patience.

STAGE FOR REFLATION

"In the United States the indifference of Congress to the Budget, construed from the rejection of the sales tax and the campaign for the soldiers' bonus, has given place to a determined effort to restore public confidence at home and abroad. Fears of uncontrolled inflation to meet a vast deficit have faded, and thought it is difficult to estimate taxable capacity in a country in which graft and criminal extortion are all too prevalent, the Budget is balanced on paper and the position of the currency is stable. The American stage is being set for "reflation"—a credit expansion under the control of the United States Government. Based on the great gold stocks of the Federal Reserve Banks such an expansion can hardly force the dollar off the gold standard and might easily supply the first upward impetus to world prices which will raise the depression."—"The M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest	6.03+.08
New York May Lowest	5.91—.04
New York October Highest (2-58 p.m.)	6.45
New York October Lowest (opening).	6.36

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, May Liquidation continues but some Japanese and Trade buying.

New York.—Cotton late advance reflects expectation small tenders to-morrow. To-day's decline Sterling regarded here possibly reflective London policy keep Sterling advantageous level export trade.

Messrs Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

"Some signs of improvement in general business conditions. Bearish features in the situation seems to have been fully discounted for the present, believe that any fresh factor must be bullish and therefore for the time being we favour purchases."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m. New York Cables: Our travelling man wired from Texas—Rained on Saturday. Expect general planting in Texas, and up within 10 days.

9-02 p.m.:—Firmer tone in the New York market on better tendency in Stocks market.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. have received the following cable dated 25th instant (5-10 p. m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"No fresh feature; steady here but no fresh improvement likely until American markets show signs of steadiness."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 25.

May	6.02+.07
July	6.20+.06
October	6.44+.06
December	6.60+.05
January 1933	6.68+.06
March	6.85+.06
Middling Spot	6.15+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 25.

May	6.03+.06
July	6.22+.06
Middling Spot	6.14+.06

NEW YORK.
New York, April 25.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	5.93
July	6.14
October	6.33

New York Noon Call.

May	5.93
July	6.12
October	6.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 25.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—8,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain—Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent—11,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 25.

Sakellaridis May	6.37
July	6.52
October	6.80
November	6.85
December	6.90
January 1933	7.02
March, 1933	7.02
F.G.F. Spot	6.65

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 25.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.50
Fine (Good Staple)	4.62
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.74
C.P.-Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.56
Bengal Good	3.83
Fully Good	3.93
Fine	4.03
Scinde, Fully Good	3.93
Fine	4.03
Superfine	4.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 25.

	Opening	Closing
April 1932		4.65—.01
May 1932	4.60	4.62—.01
June 1932		4.59—.01
July 1932	4.58	4.59—.01
August 1932		4.58—.01
September 1932		4.58—
October 1932	4.56	4.58+.01
November 1932		4.59+.01
December 1932		4.61—.01
January 1933	4.59	4.62 —
February 1933		4.64—
March 1933		4.67—
April 1933		4.69—
May 1933		4.71—
Middling Spot		4.92+.01

London, April 25.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	11-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	100
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	96-1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	84-3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	56-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	65-1/2
Indian Stock 4! p.c. Sterling Loan	88
Consols 2½ p.c.	60-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	103-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	96-3/8

LONDON METALS.
London, April 25.

	£
Copper Brazilrs	43-3/4
Yellow Metal	36-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	0-3/8
Tin English Ingot	120-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, April 25.

Demand Bills	3.67.18

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 25.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton. No Offer.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton. Sellers Apl/May £12/7/6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent. Sellers Apl/May £10/17/6

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. Sellers Apl/May £9/12/6

Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton. Sellers Apl/May £8/0/0

Linseed Bombay (London). Sellers Apl/May £11/5/0

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 25.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt. Paid & Sellers May/Aug. 14/

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt. Paid & Sellers Sept/Dec. 15/

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1b Spot 7-7/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, April 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes. Paid May 25/9

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes. Sellers Apl/May 27/

Wheat South Australian Parcels. Sellers Apl/May 27/4-1/2

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels. Nominal.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 25.

T T London on Berlin	15.52-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.03
T T London on Brussels	26.25
T T London on Madrid	47.31
T T London on Milan	71.62

AMERICAN WHEAT SURPLUS

New Plan

Chicago cables that there is a rumour in Washington of a plan to permit private merchants to take over the surplus of Wheat from the Federal Farm Board.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 7/8.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 29/32.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 29/32 April.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 7/8 to 15th May.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 15th May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 June.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 369
Banks Selling T T 368
Banks Buying T T 364

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 690
Banks Buying D D 710

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/8

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 119
Banks Buying 60 Days 114

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 115

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.66 1/2 25th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/8 5/16 26th instant.
Japan/London 1/8 15/16 25th instant.
London/Paris 93.50 25th instant.
London/Belgium 26.50 25th instant.
London/Switzerland 19.00 25th instant.
London/Italy 71.75 25th instant
London/Berlin 15.55 25th instant.
London/Holland 9.10 25th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £5-10-6 23rd instant; £5-10-0 25th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 23rd instant; 17 25th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 15/16 23rd instant; 17 1/16 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 23rd instant; 28 1/4 25th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 2 1/32 per cent. 23rd instant; 2 1/32 per cent. 25th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 2 5/16 per cent. 23rd instant; 2 5/16 per cent. 25th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Approximate Stradde Differences

NEW YORK— LIVERPOOL:—May 329; July 304; Oct. 278.

BOMBAY — LIVERPOOL:—Broach A./May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 20½ at exchange 1/6.

BOMBAY — NEW YORK:—Broach A./May (expected)—New York May (Closing)—Re. ¾ at 3.68 11/16 Cross Rate.

T T London on Berne	18.94
T T London on Paris	93.37
T T London on Prague	125.25
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.67-3/4

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 25.

Silver. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	17
Forward	17-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 25.

Gold Bar Fine per oz.	£5/10/10
Interest Day to Day Loans	1-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	1-7/8 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months	2-33/64 p.c.
Banks Bills 6 months	2-21/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, April 25.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C. & F. Calcutta. Apl/June per cwt	7/9
C. F. Bombay. Apl/June per cwt.	7/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi. Apl/June	7/9-1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, April 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-7/3

Bomba·· Cotton

Higher Liverpool Cables

Bombay, April 26.

The local forward cotton market opened at Rs. 91/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and after a small improvement of annas four, prices declined to Rs. 190/12 on scattered selling.

At this level there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 191/8 while Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 184/8. It was a very dll market without any important business.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 6 points but it opened strong at a rise of 12 points, which induced increased buying in the local market. Later on Liverpool was reported 10 points higher which induced sure long liquidation and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 184/12.
Broach J/M. 191/12.
Bengal 158.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, April 26.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	500	5,500

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Osaka, April 26.

July	129.40	—2.40
October	133.00	—1.80

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 26.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185
Nagpur, Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Ellichpur Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	167
Khandesh Fine	167
Muthia F.G.	157
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	168
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	168
Ujjain/Shajaulpur F.G.	172
Broach F.G.	185
Punjab/American	197
Punjab/American mix	182

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 26.

	Sup Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Broach No. 2	193	190	186	182
Punjab-American	203	200	196	182
Surat	245	242	238	234

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Apr. 26.

145 Narshi Nagshi Baruaha 168 1/2.
200 Narshi Nagshi Panipat 159 1/4.
100 Narshi Nagshi Shenabad 168.
100 Currimbhai Yeotmal 174 1/2
200 Currimbhai Kavi 192 1/2.
61 Dawn Mill Nasirabad 162.
200 Dawn Mill Kapadvanj 204 1/2.
100 Dawn Mill Broach 19 11/2.
44 Dawn Mill Rajkot 170.
42 Dawn Mill Dhulia 173.
89 Arjan Khimji Veraval 155.
99 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shegaon 10 1/2 off.
118 Patel Cotton & Co. Veraval 157.

GOLD & SILVER

Better China Advices

Bombay, April 26.

It being settlement day, the local silver market ruled very steady on short covering. Chaitra delivery opened at Rs. 55 and advanced to Rs. 55.6 but at this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 55-4-0.

Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1-8 5/16 and closed firm at the opening rate. It is said that owing to weakness of sterling cross, rate, China is firm.

Daily average off-take is about 80 Bars of silver.

Gold market is steady with a limited business and owing to decline in Sterling Dollar Cross rate prices have improved.

The feeling in the market is bullish and local operators expect further weakness in sterling.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Silver Ready	55	10	0
Chaitra delivery	45	12	0
Vaishak delivery	55	2	0
Gold Bar Ready	23	5	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, April 26.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 25-4-32	9343000	8537000
Receipts Yesterday 25-4-32	800	9000
Exports to date 25-4-32	7361000	5978000
Stock at Ports 22-4-32	4138000	3332000
Stock Interior Towns 22-4-32	1747000	1176000
Stock Liverpool 22-4-32	853000	1114000
Visible Supply 22-4-32	8458000	6978000
Quantity in Sight 22-4-32	13879000	12406000
Quantity out of Sight 22-4-32	10619000	8510000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Burma Shares To Be Chief Attraction

UNDERTONE STEADY WITH LIMITED TURNOVER

BOMBAY, April 20.

The share market opened quiet but steady at about unchanged rates. There was utter absence of any outside business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Jobbers were inclined to buy and prices gained about Rs. 2/8 above the opening level and the undertone in mill shares is steady.

Bombay Burma Shares are likely to harden in the near future. There is a fairly large short interest in this scrip and according to the latest available information there is good demand for timber at a remunerative prices and some sales are reported. The improvement in the Government securities has also strengthened the financial situation and the rise has actually added to the stability in cash:

Tata Steel Shares are steady without any particular change. The feeling is rather favourable in view of the fresh preference duty, but speculative activity is responsible for the present dullness.

There was some transfer business done to-day for June settlement.

The market closed as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, April 26.

Bombay Dyeing 640, 38, 39, 38.
Century 203, 2, 3.
Colaba 63, 62.
Crescent 50.
Fazul 296, 97, 96
Indore 335.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 253, 56.
New Great 125, 23.
Pearl 167, 68.
Simplex 18, 17.
Swadeshi 198, 97.
Burma 306, 3, 7, 6-14.
Hydro 116.
Tram xd. 107-13, 8-7, 8-2.
Deff. 280.
Ord. 24-4, 2, 23-14.
Bundi 14-10.
Indian 183, 84, 83.
Katni Ord. 149-6
Alcock 104-6.

MILLS.

		Bombay, Tuesday.
100	Bom. Advance	287/8
50	Apollo	2-4-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	58/12
250	Bombay Dyeing	638-12
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	203-2
100	Central India	256-4
100	Central India P	430
100	Colaba	62-8
100	Cooria	115
100	Crescent	50-0
250	Currim	30
250	David	60
550	Dawn	500
200	Ed. Sassoon	25
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100	Elphinstone P.	20/12
100	Elphinstone	5-0-0
250	Fazulbhoy	296-4
100	Finlay	85-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	138-12
1000	Hindustan	1350-0
100	Indore Malwa	335-0
250	Jamshed	4
50	Kastoorchand	7-12
100	Khatau	84
100	Kohinoor	121-4
250	Laxmi	915
100	Madhowji	10
250	Madras United	200
1000	Maneckji Petit	703
100	Meyer Sassoon	15
1000	Morarji	420
50	Mysore	102-8
200	New Great P.	110
200	New Great	123-12
100	New City	63-12
250	Pabani	90-0
250	Pearl	168-2
100	Phoenix	276-4
10	Premier	1/4
100	Shapurji	5
1000	Sholapur	1570
200	Simplex	17-8
100	Swan	20
100	Swadeshi	197-8
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	16
500	Vishnu P.	505
500	Vishnu	1430
1000	Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50	Baroda	62
50/25	Central	14-14
£10/5	Eastern	56
500	Imperial	1000-0
500-125	Imperial Contr.	241-4
100-50	India	83-12
5	Union	3 3-0

CEMENT.

100	Bundi	14-10
70	Gwalior	54-0
250	Indian	183-12
100	Katni 1st P.	103-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	106-0
40	Katni Def.	555-0
100	Katni	149-6
10	Punjab P.	8-13
10	Punjab	7-14
100	Shahabad	200

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P	7-8
15	Jupiter	6-15
15	New India	17-0
200	Oriental	1600
10	Vulcan	5

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	105
1000	Andhra Valley P.	930
1000	Andhra Val.	807-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-4
50	Bom. Tram	112-8
Tata	Hydro P	101-4
100	Tata Hydro	116-4
1000	Tata Power P.	1091-4
1000	Tata Power	497-8

RAILWAYS.

10	Bundi	14-8
100	Amritsar Patti	60
100	Central Province	69-4
100	Dho. Barramati	76-8
100	Guzrat	46
100	Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500	Tapti Valley	582-8

MINING.

10	Central India	0-8-0
10	Shivrajpur	11-12
150	Tata Steel 1 P	112
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30	Tata Steel D.	280-0
75	Tata Steel	23-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	104-6
250	Bom. Steam B.	190
150	Bom. Steam	191-4
50	Bom. Telephone	61
8s.	Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
250	Bom. Burma Old	306-14
50	Bom. Burma New	115
100	Ind. Bleaching	136-4
15	Scindia	8-4

3-1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper 92-5
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free 99-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Adverse Effect Of New Sterling Stocks

Bombay, April 26.

The terms offered for the new sterling stocks had a depressing effect on the Government loans in the local market. Prices opened of 3 1/2 per cent. opened annas ten lower than the highest quotation reached yesterday. At this leved there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 62.6.6. There was no demand at this improved price and the market ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 62.5. It is understood that the weakness witnessed to-day is only temporary and some improvement is expected. Recent rise was mostly due to fairly good buying by some charity institution.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 62.5.

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 92-8.

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 91-8.

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68-4.

4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97-4.

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 79-0.

5 per cent. 1928-47 War Loan Rs. 90-8.

5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-8.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 90-8.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 100-2.

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100-2.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99-9.

6 per cent. 1933 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102-2.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/4.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 65-0.

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/3.

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone.—Firm.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, Apr. 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 425 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Rs. 22 per case of 34 lbs.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 19/8 per case of 34 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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has claim setting agents throughout the world.
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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1932

FEDERATION TWO YEARS HENCE

Cabinet Proposal Of Ad Interim Constitution

NEW PREAMBLE FOR OLD

MONT-FORD ACT AMENDMENT BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS IN JUNE NEXT

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has received from an authoritative source a orecast of the programme which has been decided upon by the British Cabinet in regard to Constitutional Reform in India.

FEDERATION POSTPONED

Firstly, it has been decided that the inauguration of a full and final scheme for a Federal Constitution will not be possible for at least two years, owing to the many complicated issues and intricate details that have to be discussed and decided.

It is recognised that the attitude of the Princes constitutes an insuperable obstacle to an immediate solution of the problem of a Federation of British India and the States.

Apart from this, there are the many questions connected with the Franchise, Separate Electorates, the extent of responsibility to be given in the Central Government which the Cabinet conceive will occupy the attention of those who have to frame the new Constitution in its ultimate form for more than a year to come.

IN THE MEANWHILE

In the meanwhile, however, it is felt that some radical changes are necessary in the present system, if the 'bona fides' of the British Government are to stand the test of criticism in the immediate future.

Before the end of June, therefore, there will be simultaneously an announcement of the Premier's award on the Communal Question and the introduction of a Bill in the House of Commons for the amendment of the Government of India Act.

NEW PREAMBLE

The Preamble of this Bill will enshrine a repetition of the Premier's Statement of Policy in last December which will thus become the new Statutory Declaration of British Policy in India, replacing that contained in the present Preamble to the Government of India Act.

The main features of this Bill will be two:

1. An alteration of the Clauses defining the powers of the Governor-General in Council so as to introduce the element of responsibility in the Central Government.

2. Changes in the Clauses defining the powers of the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Legislatures so as to introduce complete Provincial Autonomy in the Provinces, subject, of course, to the Safeguards already announced by Sir Samuel Hoare in his "Six Points" Speech in the House of Commons in January last.

This Bill will, it is expected, be passed into law in the Autumn.

GENERAL ELECTION IN FEBRUARY.

The Cabinet, we understand, anticipate that the life of the present "National Government" will not be extended beyond the beginning of next year. They expect political changes by that time which will necessitate a General Election, probably in February next, and as a result of that election the Tories anticipate that a purely Tory Government will be installed in power for another five years, enabling the question of Constitutional Reform in India to be dealt with then on purely Tory lines.

NO BAN ON CONGRESS

But Meeting Prohibited

HOARE'S APOLOGIA FOR EXECUTIVE ACTION

LONDON, April 25.

Mr. Morgan Jones (Lab.) raised in the House of Commons, the question of the Congress arrests at New Delhi. (Sir Samuel Hoare Secretary of State for India announced that it was necessary to take preventive action against the holding of the prohibited meeting, the object of which was to further the illegal activities of the Congress.

Asked whether the Congress organisation had been declared illegal under the new Ordinances, Sir Samuel Hoare said that the Congress as a whole had not been declared illegal, but local bodies of the Congress in many instances had been banned.

He explained further that it was the meeting which had been declared illegal, and not the Congress organisation.—Reuter.

40,000 IN JAIL ON APRIL 1.

LONDON, April 25.

The number of convictions in India during March showed a large drop, being approximately, 7,000 compared with 15,000 in January and 18,000 in February, announced Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuter.

BOYCOTTING STATE LEGISLATURE

PROPAGANDA IN BARODA

BARODA, (By Mail).

The Suba of Navsari District has served a notice on Mr. Vamanrao Tamhanker of Navsari, who is an elected member of the Navsari Municipality, ordering him to resign from the municipality within eight days. It is alleged that Mr. Vamanrao is working as a leader and propagandist in Navsari District for the boycott of the State Legislature.

Mr. Wamanrao is also a Secretary of the Baroda State Subjects Association, which has declared a boycott of the State Legislature.—

Pandit Chhotubhai, a prominent Congress leader in Harij, who was served with an order not to deliver a lecture in connection with the present movement, was arrested by the Baroda police in Harij on Wednesday for acting in contravention of the order served on him.

Afterwards he was released on bail.—A. P.

OLD ARMY VETERAN

LONDON, April 25.

Paris.—The death is reported from Hyeres of General Sir Charles Clarke at the age of 93. He entered the army in 1856. —Reuter.

Govt. Pays Heavily For Inflated Ratio

STORY BEHIND NEW LOAN

GLUT OF GOLD EXPORT: SCARCITY OF STERLING

The floatation of the new Sterling Loan, in spite of its attractive terms, has not evoked much enthusiasm among Indian investors. While Mr. A. D. Shroff says that there is nothing surprising in the announcement of the new Loan, Mr. G. F. Groombridge is emphatic that sterling loans will be the main feature of Government's financial policy so long as the value of the Rupee is maintained at 1/6.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER

Mr. A. D. Shroff, a well-known economist, interviewed on the subject, said:—

"The announcement of a new India sterling loan for £10 millions has not come entirely as a surprise to those who have been closely watching the movement of the rupee-sterling exchange since the beginning of the new financial year. Whilst it is true that during the latter half of the last financial year Government were able to remit about £40 million to the Home Treasury through the market in consequence of the phenomenal gold exports from India, it is significant that in spite of the continuance of the exports, Government have not been able to remit this month any amount to London through the market.

The communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency last week showed the total purchases £938,000 from the begin-ning of the new financial year, but it is now an open secret that almost the whole of this amount was purchased by Government from the Calcutta Port Trust, who recently raised a sterling loan in London and wanted to utilise the proceeds in India.

THE PROGRAMME.

The whole remittance programme of Government may be summarised thus: During 1931|32 Government remitted.

£40 million through the market.

£9 million were transferred from the Currency Reserves to meet the Home charges.

£14 million of securities in the Gold Standard Reserve had to be sold out to meet the sales of Reserve Bills and a loan of £10 million at 6 per cent 1933|34 was also raised during the year.

This means that in all Government had £73 million in the Home Treasury during the last year, out of which £14 million was utilised in meeting the sales of Reverse Bills and £15 million was used in repayment of the 5 1|2 per cent. 1932 Loan which matured on January 15 last. This left a balance of £44 million in the hands of Government. Since the requirements of the Home Treasury for the last year were budgetted for £33 1|3 million, at the end of the last financial year Government had a balance of about £11 million.

AVERAGE REMITTANCE.

It is a matter now of common knowledge that Government require on an average about £2-3|4 million every month to meet their obligations in London. Government have also announced that they will repay on 15th June £6 million of the 1932|33 loan maturing on that date.

Providing for this repayment, Government were in funds in London in order to meet their obligations upto the end of May. I think, therefore, with knowledge of the fact that further remittances were not possible for some time to come, it was inevitable that Government should enter the market and raise a new loan.

OPPORTUNE ISSUE.

As regards the opportuneness of the issue, I think, Government have done wisely. The financial world stands on the precipice of a volcano which might erupt any day. I am referring to the very delicate international situation which particularly hangs upon the settlement of the Reparations and Inter-Allied Debt problem at the Laussane Conference, convened on June 16. One has also to reckon with the repercussions on the financial market of events like the success of the Hitlerites in the German provincial elections.

VANISHED OPTIMISM

Effect Of Gold Exports Drop

The fact that so soon after the highly coloured and optimistic assurances were given both by the Viceroy and the Finance Member, Government have been inevitably rushed into providing further resources for meeting their Home obligations is an adequate justification for the criticism offered by the Indian observers of the financial situation. I have no hesitation in repeating that the fulcrum of India's financial situation rests on gold exports. The declining gold exports have brought in the vicious circle of difficulties which were so feelingly experienced in the earlier part of last year. Lower gold exports mean smaller exchange cover with an easy and weakening rupee. This is reflected in the inability of Government to make any remittances through the market, with the possibility of Government being compelled in the near future to sell Reverse Bills once again.

Weak exchange would obviously call for further efforts on the part of Government to screw up money by contraction of currency. As a matter of fact, for the past four weeks, currency has been already contracted. Contraction of currency means monetary stringency, higher money rates, issues of Treasury Bills at advancing rates with the natural consequence of lower prices again for Government securities.

EASY CONDITIONS.

The new issue will very likely be a success, as under the present easy conditions of money in London the loan offering a running yield of 5½ per cent. and a redemption yield of 5½ per cent. must make an appeal to English investors.

I do not think the loan has evoked any enthusiasm amongst Indian investors. The improvement of India's credit, as reflected in the higher prices of India sterling stocks in recent months, has been undoubtedly due to Government's strong position as regards remittances; but once this position is again strained, it is possible that India stocks will not command that favour which they have recently experienced."

ENGLISH VIEW

Resort To Market Inevitable

"One need not attempt to visualise what the position would be to-day if England and India had not abandoned the Gold Standard," declared Mr. E. F. Groombridge of Messrs. Forbes and Lund to a reporter of the "Chronicle."

He added: "One thing is certain, that India would not to-day have been in the position to raise a loan in England or any other country on any terms. With the Rupee off Gold and the consequent rise in the price of gold in terms of rupees, an extraordinary change for the better has taken place in the financial position of Government, due, I think, entirely to the export of gold from India.

"During the past few weeks exports of gold have fallen off and Government in consequence, have so far, been able to remit only £938,000; and with exchange easy and quoting a little under 1/6 there appeared to be little likelihood of Government being able to purchase sterling to the extent required to meet Home commitments, and in addition to pay off the outstanding loans due for repayment in June next. Seeing this position, Government had no alternative but to issue a new loan."

PERMANENT FEATURE.

"The course of rupee exchange,"

(Continued on page 8.)

FORFSTALLING FINANCIAL EARTHQUAKES

STERLING TO BE SAVED FROM CONVULSION

Confidence Of Investors To Be Restored

BRITISH POLICY TO MANOEUVRE 150 MILLION STERLING OF EXCHANGE EQUALISATION ACCOUNT

LONDON, April 25.

The policy of Government in manoeuvring 150 million sterling of the Exchange Equalisation Account was faintly revealed in the Commons by Major Walter Elliott, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the absence of Mr. Neville Chamberlain through a gouty toe.

BLUCHER'S 'MOT' RECALLED

Major Elliott reminded the House that the whispering galleries of the world were ringing with rumours; and the speculators, who had looted and plundered so many other countries, were now repeating Blucher's 'mot' of London, "What a City to loot!" The account would be used to purchase and hold the foreign exchange and securities of all kinds, so that sterling would not constantly be convulsed by financial earthquakes and so restore, confidence of the investors.

EFFECT OF "LURCHES"

He cited as an instance the fact that many Dominions, India, Colonies and other countries would be subject to great embarassment if sterling made suddenly unmanageable lurches.

The fund would be linked with the issue Department of the Bank of England, but profits would go to the Treasury. Holdings of the Issue Department would be valued at the current rate of exchange and gold at gold par.

HOW TO MEET LOSSES OR GAINS.

Major Elliott concluding said that it was not proposed to revalue gold till it had been decided at what level Sterling was to be re-established. Losses or gains of the Issue Depthtment would be met from the Fund so that the Department would always be solvent. The policy might cause losses, but he hoped that the gain which the Government was seeking would far outweigh the risks. Fund would be managed by the Treasury for the interest of British trade and industry.—Reuter's Special.

DACOITS DEFIED

Chittagon Village Incident

HOUSE-OWNER KILLED FOR RESISTING

CHITTAGONG, (By Mail).

Reports of dacoities are being received frequently from the interior of the district.

The latest report states that a gang of dacoits armed with deadly weapons forced their entrance into the house of Babu Rajanikanta Nath of Kachan Nagar under the jurisdiction of Hathazari police station.

The gang on entrance met with a strong resistance from the inmates of the house. In the course of the fight, Rajani Babu was fatally wounded and subsequently succumbed to the injuries. The dacoits, however, could not succeed in obtaining any booty.—A. P.

MILITARY TRAINING CHIEF

LONDON, April 25.

Viscount Gort has been appointed Director of Military Training, Army Headquarters, India, from October 1.

U. S. REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Senate Finance Committee has voted in favour of including the tariff on copper in the revenue bill, and also in favour of maintaining tariff on oil as passed by the House of Representatives.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTT'S FLIGHT

LONDON, April 25.

Singapore.—The aviator Scott, who is out to set up a new England-Australia record, arrived here at 5/55 p.m.—Reuter.

SHOTS MISS MARK

Attempt On Commissioner's Life

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

An Ajmer message says that Mr. E. C. Gibson, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, was attacked at mid-day yesterday by a person named Ramchunder while leaving the office of the police superintendent. The assailant fired from pointblank range but the shot missed the mark. Khan Saheb Syed Ahmed, the city inspector of police, rushed forward and was fired upon twice but the shots again went wide.

The Inspector then grappled with the assailant and arrested him. A six-chambered revolver and 24 cartridges hidden in his shoes have been recovered.—A. P.

FIVE ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Five persons were arrested last night in Burra Bazar area in connection with setting fire to letter-boxes.—A. P.

USE LETTER-BOXES IN POST OFFICES ONLY

Madras P. M. G.'s Warning To The Public

MADRAS, April 25.

As a sequel to mischievous attempts to burn letters in letter boxes the Presidency Postmaster has requested the public to post letters in letter boxes in post offices only.—A. P.

Live Bombs Recovered From Taxi-cab

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Five live bombs complete with fuses were recovered last night by the police who, acting on information, stopped a passing taxicab near the Sealdah Station. The occupant of the cab, one Amarendranath Mukherji, was taken into custody.

Mukherji belongs to the Khulna District and formerly owned a tea shop here.—A.P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ex. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Bldg., Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.